





# Thatcher urged to take positive role in peace moves

By David McKie.  
Parliamentary Correspondent

The opposition parties yesterday called on the Prime Minister to take a more active part in the peace process which they hope may be beginning with the Soviet-American arms talks in Geneva.

The Labour defence spokesman, Mr Denis Davies, said that Mrs Thatcher should announce that Britain would allow not just Polaris but also Trident to be counted as part of the nuclear arsenal of the West. When negotiations came to deal with intermediate range missiles like cruise and the SS-20 he said that she should insist that Britain was at the negotiating table. Since she claimed she had a finger on the cruise trigger, she had a duty to be represented on behalf of the British people.

The SDP leader, Dr David

Owen, said that Britain should be stressing to the United States the importance of ratifying the two outstanding treaties (the threshold test ban treaty and the peaceful nuclear explosives treaty) already negotiated with the Soviet Union. We should be directly urging the Soviet Union to take up President Reagan's suggestion in September about ways of reducing the vast stockpiles of nuclear armaments and securing improvements in verification.

He said that the Prime Minister would also write to the presidents of the superpowers as Mr James Callaghan did in 1977, suggesting that tripartite comprehensive test ban negotiations should be resumed. As Britain's goodwill gesture, she should make a decision to accept more seismic black box verification installations on

AN international tribunal seeking to gather support for the outlawing of nuclear weapons ended a four-day hearing in London yesterday by urging groups and individual taxpayers to consider adopting "extraordinary means of non-violent direct action" to increase levels of public opposition to preparation for nuclear war.

British territory than we believed were strictly necessary. We should also make it much plainer that we considered it reasonable for the Soviet Union to want to take into account British and French nuclear weapons when making an assessment of the broad East-West balance in nuclear weapons.

Dr Owen warned against paying too much attention to the so-called Star Wars project. The Soviet Union and America had both been investing heavily in research and development on military deployment in space over many years. But because the Soviet Union kept quiet about its activities, we tended to concentrate on US activities.

An interim declaration by the Judges, who included three Nobel prize winners, is to be sent to world leaders, including Mrs Thatcher, the secretary general of the United Nations, and those heading the Geneva arms talks which begin today.

The tribunal, which heard evidence from 37 international experts, concluded that current developments and strategies make the outbreak of nuclear war virtually inevitable at some point.

The Ministry of Defence and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office declined to attend the tribunal which will issue its final judgment later in the year.

Union, Dr Owen said, and had wisely visited Mr Reagan before Geneva. What she had so far failed to recognise was that there was a modest but still important role for Britain as an independent voice in arms control negotiations. While that might mean accepting some limitations on our nuclear testing and carry some implications for Trident deployment, it meant that we

could play a constructive role in global agreement to halt the nuclear arms race.

But he said, maintaining our influence on the United States over nuclear weapons would depend on our readiness, along with other European members of Nato, to shoulder a greater burden of conventional defence in Europe. Cutting back on conventional defence, as Mrs Thatcher was planning to do, would mean that our views would be brushed aside in Washington.

The Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, yesterday resumed the Alliance's pre-Christmas bombardment of the Trident project, demanding that the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, should make an early statement on the latest estimated cost.

Mr Heseltine has promised to give a revised figure in response to questions from Mr Steel, but the Liberal leader said the answer should not be postponed until the defence review in the spring. With the pound now on the ropes, everyone knew the cost must have topped £10 billion and was perhaps substantially above that figure, he said.

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## NCB scheme to tempt Welsh strikers

By Paul Horgan.  
Welsh Correspondent

The National Coal Board is mounting a campaign today to break the miners' strike in South Wales, the only region where the return to work movement has been almost completely ignored.

All 19,600 miners in the coalfield have been sent a leaflet and a reply-paid form which offers them the opportunity to return to work in organised groups.

With the exception of two collieries, only a handful of men are working at half a dozen of the 28 South Wales pits. The total reporting for duty on Friday was the highest since the drift back to work began, but at 138 was still less than 1 per cent of the workforce.

The NCB states that returned forms will be treated in the strictest confidence and no approaches will be made to individual men until there are sufficient numbers to form organised groups.

Mr Cliff Davies, the area deputy director of mining, said: "It is clear that miners in South Wales are looking for a lead. This is their opportunity to get back to work in organised groups rather than in the chaos of two Ours. We have the replies on our hands. We will organise the method by which men can get back to work in sizeable numbers."

He claimed that it had become increasingly apparent since Christmas that miners were impatient with their leaders' alleged lack of initiative to settle the strike.

"They are being forced to the conclusion that the only way to bring the dispute to an end is by taking their own action," Mr Davies said. "Many men have been in contact with us to say that if they could be organised into groups they would be prepared to return to work."

Working miners' representatives from the Midlands have been in South Wales, lobbying for a substantial return today, but the National Union of Mineworkers does not anticipate a significant break in the strikers' ranks.

Mr Emyrn Williams, the South Wales miners' president, addressed a rally in the west of the coalfield on Friday, where the miners' resolve was reported to be as determined as ever.

The union has called for increased picketing today, to combat the NCB's latest moves. The storm in the NCB is Cyneidr Colliery, near Llanelli, where 87 of the 1,100 men have returned. Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, will address a general meeting of the Cyneidr Lodge today.

Mr Davies, of the NCB said there were "powerful inducements" to persuade the South Wales miners that the strike had no future. They had lost an average £6,074 in wages during the past 10 months and the government had announced there would be no power cuts this year.

Men returning this month would have a tax-free wage until April and after four years would receive quality 15 annual holiday pay.

He continued: "With 70,000 miners back in work at 145 of the 174 collieries throughout Britain, there seems very little point in prolonging the agony in South Wales."

"After voting against the strike in March by a substantial majority, miners feel increasingly aggrieved at being prevented from going back to work. To many of them the strike has now become a dead duck."

Mr Tom Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, yesterday made a plea to Mr Albert Wheeler, the National Coal Board's Scottish area director, to supply better information on the NCB's plans to pensioners and redundant miners.

## Legal confusion over surrogate mother's child

By Seumas Milne

Barnet Council's successful application on Friday for a place of safety order in the case of the baby girl born to Britain's first known commercial surrogate mother was branded illegal yesterday by Professor Michael Freeman, a reader in law at University College, London.

Juvenile court magistrates made the order at a private hearing late on Friday evening within hours of the child's birth to Mrs Kim Cotton, who is being paid £8,500 by the Surrogate Parenting Agency.

Mrs Cotton left Victoria Maternity Hospital in Barnet yesterday, but the place of safety order means that the child will have to remain there until the juvenile court can consider the council's application for a more permanent care order on Friday.

Professor Freeman said that for either type of court order to be made under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 had to be satisfied.

In this case it had to be shown that the child was in moral danger, that its proper development was being adversely affected, or that it was being ill-treated or neglected.

It was hardly possible, Professor Freeman said, that any of these conditions could have been satisfied so soon after the child's birth.

Place of safety orders were being abused by local authorities, he said. The Magistrates Association had estimated only

a year ago that 90 per cent of such orders were improperly obtained. It would have been far better if the surrogate mother's baby had been made a ward of court.

A report is already being prepared at Scotland Yard for the Assistant Commissioner (Crime), Mr John Dellow, on the circumstances of the case.

But suggestions that the deal may have broken the 1983 Adoption Act seem to be wide of the mark. It is an offence under Section 50 of the Act to pay for an adopted child or for an adoption to be arranged. An offence carries a maximum sentence of four months imprisonment or a £400 fine.

But there is no indication that the father of the child born on Friday, who donated his sperm for artificial insemination, or his wife intends to apply for adoption.

The father could, however, apply to the county court for custody of the child and, if the surrogate mother agreed, would stand a good chance of winning the case. But if the mother objected, as happened in a surrogate motherhood case in 1978, in which no money was involved, the father would have no rights.

There are only two queries over the current legality of surrogacy. One is whether a conspiracy to commit an offence under the Adoption Act could be construed. The other is whether "baby-selling" may have once been an offence under Common Law.

## Solicitor asks questions over pilot's arrest

By Paul Keel

The solicitor acting for a pilot who is alleged to have flown out of Britain a Libyan-awing trial on drug smuggling charges said yesterday that his client had contacted the police before his arrest and was told that they did not require further information from him.

The pilot, Mr Bill Childs, was arrested last Thursday by officers from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorism squad who are investigating the disappearance from Britain last year of Mr Mohamed Shebli, a relative of the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi.

On Saturday the other two men, Mr Bernard Haddican, from East Budleigh, Devon, and Mr Sean Hully, from Earl's Cote, Essex, were released without charge. But last night Scotland Yard were still questioning Mr Childs after securing permission from the Home Office to hold him for a further three days under the

Prevention of Terrorism Act. In a statement to the Guardian yesterday the pilot's solicitor, Mr Bernard Carnall, said that while he had no wish to criticise the police at this stage he had not been given any information to distinguish his client's position from that of the other two men as far as Mr Shebli's escape from Britain was concerned.

Mr Carnall said yesterday: "My client has made it clear to the police that neither at the time that he accepted the assignment nor carried it out was he aware of the identity of Mr Shebli. He has also denied any knowledge of or involvement in terrorist activities."

His present detention sits uneasily with the fact that prior to his arrest, shortly after 7am on January 3, he had already been contacted by the police and as recently as December 30 he contacted them to enquire if they wished to see him again and was told not.

## Backbench revolt 'to be taken seriously'

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, admitted yesterday that the Government had to take seriously the problem of dissenting Tory backbenchers.

Asked whether it was the case that Mrs Thatcher did not listen to backbenchers, Mr Brittan said: "Absolutely not. She is extremely anxious to hear what they have to say."

Mr Brittan was asked during an interview by Brian Walden on London Weekend Television's Weekend World whether he was worried about the extent of the revolts and whether he thought they would become uncontrollable.

He replied: "No government can possibly like it when it encounters a series of occasions on which its backbenchers in differing numbers and in different groups do not go along with it. Any government must regard that as something it has to take seriously."

"In the course of this discussion there has been an assumption that when any backbencher says something the Government should immediately do exactly what is said. But if you did what one group of backbenchers want, you do not necessarily please the rest."

Mr Brittan rejected the idea that the Government's policy of controlling the amount of receipts from council house sales which could be used to build new houses or maintenance was "barmy and insensitive."

He said: "This is not a cut in spending by local authorities but a way of ensuring that the level of spending already agreed is adhered to."

He described as "absolutely clear" the Prime Minister's reassurance about the retention of mortgage interest relief. "I don't find among my colleagues anxiety on that score," he said.

Despite ministerial denials, the Government faces the threat of increasingly restive Tory backbenchers after the Commons returns from its Christmas break on Wednesday.

The former Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, has already served notice on Mrs Thatcher that she can expect further trouble. The most contentious issues are the abolition of the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan counties, rate-capping, funds for housing, building, and methods of cutting unemployment.

The Prime Minister's aides have been saying that an element of backbench discontent is inevitable. But Tory unrest over the Government's economic strategy, particularly on unemployment, is becoming increasingly vocal.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, faces an uphill task to convince the rank and file that his budget policy of tax reductions will serve as well as a disciplined refutation of the economy to reduce unemployment.

## Investment by Britain 'props up apartheid'

By Victoria Brittain

THE Reverend Jesse Jackson yesterday accused Britain, through its investments of helping prop up the system of apartheid in South Africa. Speaking in Notting Hill, London, on the third day of a four-day visit to Britain, he called on the leaders of Britain and the United States to give "moral and economic leadership" to end apartheid.

"The US and Britain, which consider themselves to be the crown jewels of democracy, in fact have the heaviest investment in South Africa. South Africa could not exist in its system of apartheid without the propping up from the US and Britain," he said.

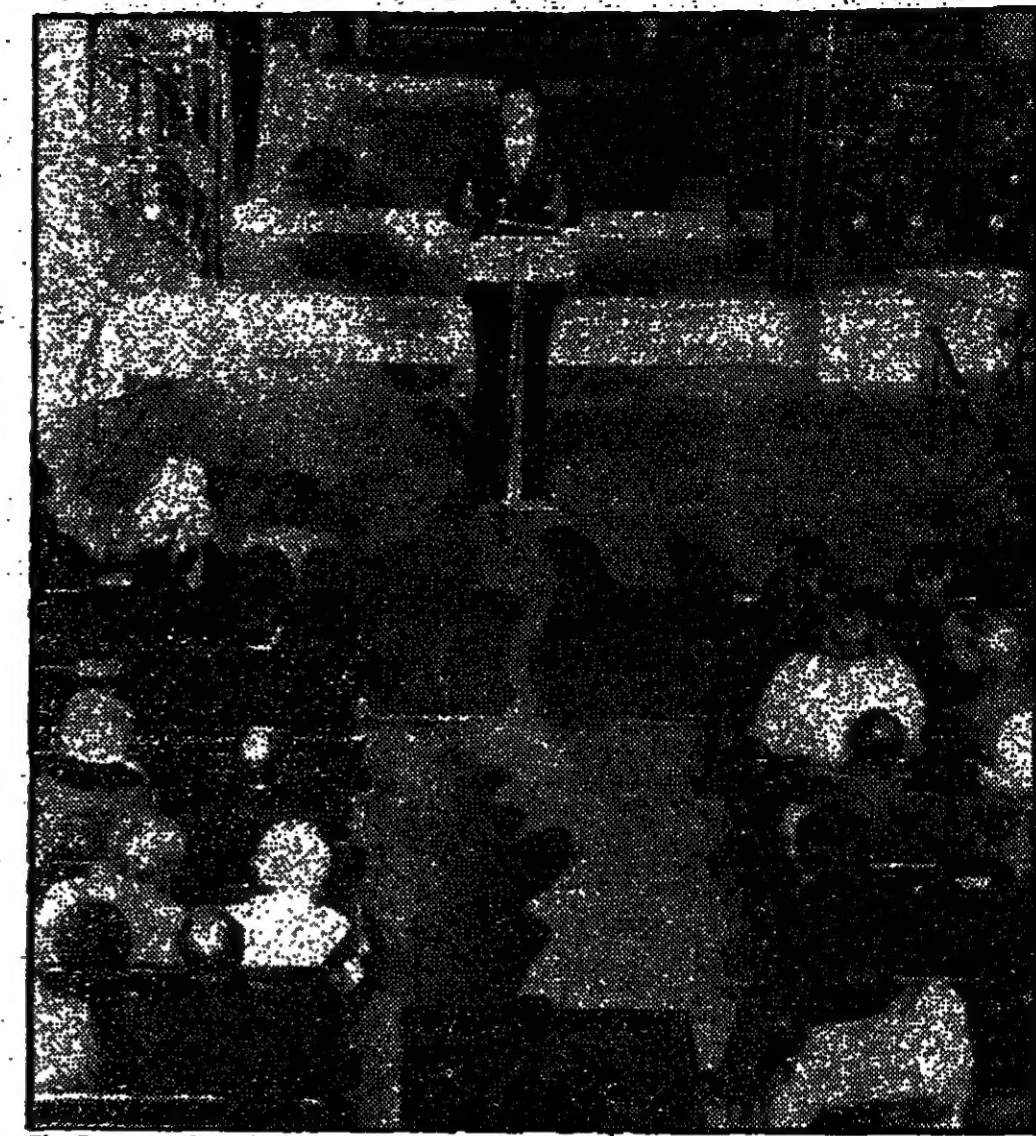
Mr Jackson, who is making a swift European tour with the Catholic bishop of New York and other US church leaders, held a series of meetings over the weekend.

People he met included the secretary-general of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, Mr Toivo ya Toivo, and the Nigerian millionaire, Mr Umaru Dikko, who is now seeking asylum in Britain after a failed attempt to kidnap him and return him to Nigeria.

The black civil rights leader said that the highlight of his visit would be his meeting today with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

Mr Jackson said that while in Rome last week he had urged the Pope to go to South Africa and had won a promise for a united European initiative against apartheid from the Italian Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi.

The US churchmen had



The Reverend Jesse Jackson preaching at St Peter's church, Notting Hill, London yesterday. Picture by Martin Argles

been impressed by the Pope's "manifest concern" about the situation in South Africa, and particularly the forthcoming trial of Catholic Archbishop Runcie, who "could be sent to prison for exposing police brutality in Namibia."

Today Mr Jackson's wife arrives in London leading a delegation of American women going to Ethiopia

with donations of famine relief. "In a world where the highest technologies are available in agriculture, we have a hunger holocaust in Ethiopia and other parts of Africa," he told the congregation at St Peter's church in Notting Hill yesterday.

"Europe must stage bigger protests against nuclear weapons and expanding militarism," he said. "We have

to stop testing and building these weapons. We have to choose the human race over the nuclear race."

Later this month he is to visit South Africa for the enthronement of Bishop Desmond Tutu as Archbishop of Johannesburg. He said he will use the opportunity to challenge "the immoral, illogical, ugly disease of racism."

## Sveshnikov favourite

By Leonard Barden

The Russian grandmaster Sveshnikov is the new leader at the Hastings chess congress. His 27-move attacking win over Farago of Hungary was his fifth victory in a row and he looks well placed to take the £1,200 first prize.

Leaders after eight rounds are Sveshnikov (USSR) 5½, and postponed, Fedorov (USSR) 5, Djuric (Yugoslavia) and Gutman (Israel) 5, Abramovic (Yugoslavia) and Flear (England) 4½, Kupreychik (USSR) 4 and 1 unfinished.

Flear, playing his favourite defence, won well against the 20-year-old American, Benjamin, while Plaskett (England) adjourned in a winning position against Kupreychik.

Nell McDonald of Gravesend won the annual Lloyds Bank under-18 international at Plymouth, beating Demetrios Agnos of Richmond after a play-off.

## Kinnock discounts left's threat as Benn 'drops' challenge

By David McKie

Mr Tony Benn yesterday confirmed that he had no intention of challenging Mr Neil Kinnock for the leadership of the Labour Party this autumn. And Mr Kinnock, on the eve of his departure for Central America, discounted reports of serious trouble on the left of the party.

Mr Kinnock said in a BBC radio interview that people who reported such disputes had been failing to differentiate between movements of opinion and mere individual enthusiasms. If there was a division in the Labour Party today it was between a slither which did not make the winning of the next election its priority and the vast majority who had no other priority.

Mr Benn's decision not to run comes as no surprise. Though some of his friends had favoured the enterprise there was little sign that Mr Benn himself was ready to

comply. When asked about the possibility yesterday on the BBC television programme This Week, Next Week, he dismissed it with apparent impatience.

He left little doubt, however, about the gap between him and Mr Kinnock, whose radio interview was being broadcast at about the same time. Mr Benn defended his advocacy of a general strike in support of the miners, and spoke of Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, with unqualified warmth, twice reminding viewers that Mr Scargill had been named Man of the Year in a BBC "poll."

Mr Kinnock also attacked a familiar leftwing argument often used by Mr Benn, which defends breaking bad laws on the grounds that the Tolpuddle Martyrs, the suffragettes and others would never have won their causes had they accepted such restraint.

He said there was a bit of

"fantasising" in this argument. Certainly, democracy was flawed, especially after five years of such a centralising and imposing government.

"But that flawed democracy is not the same as dictatorship," he said. "Neither is it the same as the virtual absence of democracy which greeted the early reformers and those of the 19th century who sometimes had to espouse the cause of illegality when there was simply no alternative."

"I think we have to talk about 1985 and the current realities, and commit ourselves to gaining the power to change those laws. That is the only basis on which we will get that power. Whilst the historical analogy is interesting, I don't think it ought to be confused with the current condition of our democracy or the potential for Labour gaining

## Princess stays in hospital

PRINCESS Margaret has spent a second night in Brompton Hospital, London, where she is undergoing tests.

Physicians at the hospital, which specialises in heart and chest diseases, will liaise with Clarence House today, the administrator, Mr George Doran, said yesterday.

The 54-year-old Princess, a heavy smoker who has suffered from bronchitis in the past, is staying in a £165-a-night room in a private wing of the hospital. There has been no statement about the precise nature of her illness.

When she was driven to the hospital on Saturday afternoon it was said she would be undergoing investigation. A hospital spokesman described her condition as "comfortable" yesterday.

Princess Margaret's currier, Major John Griffin, said she had received no visitors yesterday.

Asked if the Queen, who is at Sandringham, had asked the hospital about her sister's health, Major Griffin said: "No doubt the Queen has been in touch with the physician." Princess Margaret's visit to the hospital had been planned for some time.

Princess Margaret was examined on Saturday and yesterday by the Queen's physician, Dr John Scales,

## Missing children found

Three runaway children were reunited with their parents last night after being found on Brownsea Island in Poole Harbour, Dorset.

Jayne Marie Harris, aged 11, Karl Moxon, aged 12, and his eight-year-old brother, Stephen, disappeared from their homes in New Milton, Hampshire, on Saturday afternoon, carrying a tent and two sleeping bags.

The children had apparently rowed one mile to the island, which has 29 inhabitants and is closed to the public during the winter.

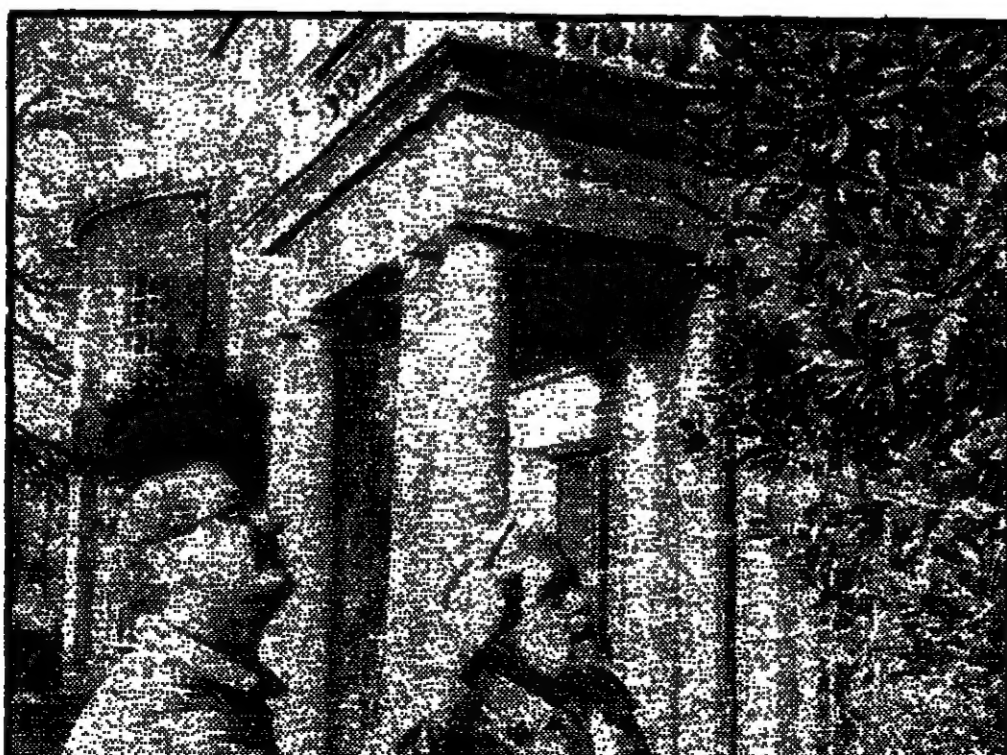
The first the island's 29 inhabitants knew of the arrivals was a knock on the door of National Trust assistant warden Barry Guest.

The three huddled together in sleeping bags on Saturday night, but did not have a fire and were thinking of rowing back to the mainland last night. Instead, they travelled back in comfort on a police launch.

The boys' father, Mr Robert Moxon, aged 44, a self-employed carpenter of Kings Road, Ashley, New Milton, said: "I am very relieved now they are OK and safe and well. It's an enormous relief."

Mrs Patricia Harris, of Bertram Road, Ashley, said: "We heard the news as night was falling and it was getting colder. I am so pleased she has been found."

## Abolition's problem with a park—and Paulette Newdigate



COURT CHECK: Senior GLC planner Robn Clement, left, and Mr Harrington inspect refurbishing work. Picture by Frank Martin

If the GLC goes, who milks its cows? Martin Wainwright reports

IF anything can move the heart of Mr Patrick Jenkin on the future of Greater London Council, the moist, round eyes of Paulette Newdigate might have a chance. Alternatively, a picnic on the GLC's lawn at Denham Court, described by John Dryden as "one of the most delicious spots in England," might heal his recent parliamentary wounds.

Neither encounter is likely to take place. But Denham Court and Paulette, one of 200 cows at the council's educational Park Lodge farm, are among the more unusual problems which GLC abolition would put on the Environment Secretary's desk.

Court and cow are features of Colne Valley regional park, an attempt to preserve 40 square miles of green belt on the London's western outskirts. Eleven local authorities have cooperated on improvement projects for more than 10 years, but County Hall has always been the

according to Mr Hillyd Harrington, the GLC chairman who also heads the local authorities' joint committee for the park. Londoners, rather than ratepayers of the three counties which touch on the Colne Valley are the greatest beneficiaries.

"This area's always been up for grabs," he said. "It's on the edge of everywhere. But people from all over London can come and enjoy it. It needs a London-wide authority to keep that opportunity open."

At Park Lodge, farm schoolchildren from all parts of the capital come every week to watch Paulette and her colleagues giving their milk (which goes to a firm in Essex which specialises in kosher cream butter). Farm trails take the children to examine hedges, tree-planting and a land reclamation scheme where Mr Harrington released the first of thousands of soil-improving worms.

Abolition would probably transfer the farm to Hillingdon, a rate-capped borough

which would hardly want to lose a housing, educational farm for all of London.

Denham Court, a riverside mansion with its own suspension bridge, would probably go to Buckinghamshire.

The GLC has started a £500,000 restoration scheme and hopes to use the house as a park centre with a hotel for people on varied training courses.

Buckinghamshire's ownership would probably mean a private company leasing the mansion — a solution already used for other historic properties owned by the council.

Improvement work at Denham Court continues. An avenue of trees has just been replanted. Park Lodge still welcomes school parties, and was on its open day visited by 16,000 people.

"These are assets which we have looked after very responsibly," said Mr Harrington. "Without the GLC, the future of both of them and of the park, does not look happy."



Tribune's criticism of demands not seen as serious shift in alliances

## Kinnock camp sceptical about rebuke for left

By Colin Brown

Political Staff

Mr Neil Kinnock's colleagues remained sceptical yesterday that the Labour leader had won a new ally on the left, in spite of an article in Tribune, rejecting some of the demands from the extreme left.

Although Tribune, under the six-week-old editorship of Nigel Williamson, has taken what the left regards as the first step in a new strategy of bridge-building with the Labour leader, Mr Kinnock's supporters remain doubtful, though welcoming the change in tone.

Tribune rejected as unrealistic the demands from some of the extreme left for a general strike and threat of challenge to Mr Kinnock's leadership because of his readiness to vote with the right wing in the Labour Party's national executive committee.

But his supporters pointed out that the front page article, criticised Mr Kinnock for allegedly failing to show sufficient support for the miners—a charge the Labour leader angrily rejects.

One member of the Kinnock camp said: "I formed the impression it was an elegantly worded attempt at treading a tightrope between a rapprochement and a real shift over issues—that matter to the



Nigel Williamson — editor for six weeks

leader. For example, the notion that nothing should happen over one person, one vote, is untenable. It has to happen."

However, some leading leftwingers see the article as a significant change in strategy, but it has been partly brought about by those on the left who believe that the ultra-left has abdicated all hope of influencing the Labour leader, by continuing to attack him and by making unrealistic demands.

The prime movers behind the calls for greater realism on the left include Mr David Blunkett, the leader of Sheffield City Council, and Mr Michael Meacher, a member of

Mr Kinnock's shadow cabinet and the Tribune board. Both are leading leftwingers on Labour's NEC.

Tribune board meetings are essentially about day-to-day business and not editorial policy but the seeds for this week's front page were apparently sown in an outspoken speech against some aspects of the far left by Mr Meacher at a board meeting before Christmas.

His views are believed to have been reflected in the article which said: "Ultra-leftism, which is only interested in using the miners' strike to attack Neil Kinnock, must receive just as short shrift as the antics of rightwingers who cannot wait for Arthur Scargill and the left to come a cropper."

"Calls for a general strike, if not irresponsible as at best a distraction from the real issues, for it is not a demand that has any basis in reality."

"It cannot be delivered and there are those who, knowing that raise the demand only to be able to cry 'betrayal' when it does not happen."

Mr Williamson, who took over as editor from Mr Chris Mullin, has recently attended meetings of the Tribune Group of Labour MPs and the break-away Campaign Group of Labour MPs.



The Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, at Heathrow Airport yesterday before leaving for a visit to South America

## Singer's famine list trip

BOB GELDORF, the rock singer who organised the Band Aid record which raised \$6 million for Ethiopia, arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday to decide how the money should be spent.

He said he would meet famine relief organisations to compile a "shopping list" of items needed but would not visit emergency feeding centres for the starving.

Before leaving London on an Ethiopian Airways jet, which also carried journalists, photographers and TV crews, Mr Geldorf had been critical of celebrities and officials visiting the camps, including Senator Edward Kennedy and the Overseas Development Minister, Mr Timothy Raison.

"You won't see me swanning around in a safari suit like Kennedy or Raison, achieving nothing, picking up dying children. The least we can give these people is the dignity of a private death."

Mr Geldorf was met in Addis Ababa by Mr Berhann Deresse, deputy commissioner of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Mr Deresse said he would recommend that the Band Aid money be used for drilling water holes, transporting relief supplies and medicines, as well as food.—AP.

## Gaol's 'notorious' rate of suicides

By Penny Chorlton

The remand wing of Brixton prison is a "notorious blackspot" for the suicide of inmates, according to Mr David Leadbetter, the joint London organiser of Inquest, a pressure group concerned with deaths in custody.

Mr Leadbetter said yesterday that there have been 10 suicides in the prison's remand wing during the past two years. He was speaking after the inquest at Southwark last week of Mr Curtis Marsh, a 27-year-old West Indian who hanged himself while on remand at Brixton last October.

A Home Office spokesman admitted that the prisoners concerned had not been examined by the medical staff of the capital's main remand prison, Wormwood Scrubs. The suicides could be explained by the fact that they had come in "raw from the streets."

The spokesman confirmed that there had been five deaths at Brixton in 1983, of which four were suicides and the fifth an open verdict, and that five of the nine deaths in 1984 so far appeared to have been suicides.

The deputy coroner for Southwark, Dr Vernon Foster, heard at last Wednesday's hearing that Mr Marsh had been found in his cell hanging by bandages which he had taken off his legs. The bandages had been used to treat serious burns incurred when he allegedly set fire to his

wife's flat — the offence for which he was being detained.

The prison authorities had been warned that Mr Marsh had been in psychiatric care earlier in the year and, being mentally unstable, needed close supervision. The police had made a note that he was a suicide risk.

However, since Mr Marsh refused to cooperate with staff and other prisoners in the hospital wing, the prison authorities decided to transfer him to a single cell. The authorities said that he had been kept under close supervision.

While the inquest was in session Penitentiary prison announced the apparent suicide of a young Asian on remand, also by hanging. He was named as Mr Chittaran Joshi, aged 21, who was on remand from Bow Street magistrates, charged with possession of drugs with intent to supply others.

Mr Leadbetter pointed out that at Grendon Underwood, the shrewsbury psychiatric prison in Buckinghamshire, no suicides had been recorded in recent years, although nearly all the inmates had a history of mental illness.

The Home Office spokesman said that there are adequate facilities for the treatment of psychiatrically disturbed prisoners at Brixton and they will continue to be held there. However, after reorganisation last year, Wormwood Scrubs was now the main prison for inmates on remand in London.

## PM 'needs advice of revived Think Tank'

By Richard Norton-Taylor

A government think tank, independent of Whitehall, would be a valuable instrument for a prime minister and provide the government with an early warning system for crises, according to Lord Rothschild, first head of the Central Policy Review Staff abolished by Mrs Thatcher last year.

Writing in the first full study of the work of the Cabinet Office CPRS, or think tank, Lord Rothschild says it is not surprising that Cabinet ministers are often relatively ignorant about subjects which do not affect their departments.

It is difficult for them to participate in Cabinet or Cabinet committee discussions without a brief, which their department is unlikely to produce, he writes.

"For this reason the first CPRS had among its duties the preparation of collective briefs precisely to fill this gap." A revived CPRS should not be prohibited from investigating issues connected with the budget, the exchange rate, defence and foreign affairs, he says.

The study, published today by Strathclyde University, records that Lord Rothschild,



Lord Rothschild—criticises former Treasury chief

without telling the then prime minister, Edward Heath, asked the CPRS to see what real harm would have been done if the previous budget had been leaked in toto. The CPRS found that 50 per cent of its contents could have been disclosed prematurely without damage.

He chides Sir Douglas Wass, former permanent secretary at the Treasury, for attacking the CPRS. "Would he (Sir Douglas) castigate his own department, the Treasury, on the basis of some mistakes?" he asks.

"If so, it would have been castigated too often to count." Treasury mandarins attacked the think tank from the outset.

Lord Rothschild refers to "the rusty, creaking machinery of government, both in Whitehall and Westminster, the latter so dear to the hearts of elderly sentimentalists." It is a Enoch Powell and Michael Foot, in spite of the barbed behaviour of the Opposition during Prime Minister's questions.

The Strathclyde study shows how James Callaghan used the think tank to manage dissent in the Cabinet provoked by the 1978 IMF crisis. The think tank was asked to draw up two reports — one on a siege economy, called "Fortress Britain," the other on an open economy. The think tank endorsed the latter.

It also records how the think tank was involved in the Cabinet committee created by Mrs Thatcher to advise on the possibility of withdrawing a prolonged pit strike after the Government's pit closure concessions in 1981.

Routine Punctuated by Oracles: The Central Policy Review Staff 1970-83, Peter Hennessy, Susan Morrison and Richard Townsend, Strathclyde papers on government and politics, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow, £5.50.

## Law Society 'hypocrisy' over black lawyers

By Paul Keel

An unpublished Law Society report, which concluded that there was no significant racial discrimination in the legal profession, is today described as hypocrisy by a group of lawyers.

The Legal Action Group, an organisation set up by solicitors and barristers to improve legal services, says in its monthly bulletin, Legal Action, that the findings are contrary to the conclusions of a number of other inquiries into the issue.

An article in the bulletin says that the working party set up to conduct the Law Society's inquiry reported that black graduates encountered no particular difficulty in finding articles, and that there was no racial discrimination by solicitors in instructing counsel.

The working party also recommended that the society should not engage in ethnic monitoring and that there should be no specially reserved places for black solicitors on its council or committees.

But according to Legal Action, the race relations committee of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar reported in March last year: "There are

many complaints from members of predominantly black chambers that they get little or no prosecution work and few briefs for the accused form larger firms of criminal solicitors. We are satisfied that this is indeed the case."

Legal Action claims that the working party held no formal meeting with the Society of Black Lawyers, and that its consultations with individual black lawyers was limited to one meeting with five which lasted a little over an hour.

A member of the working party, Sir Christopher Hewson, told Legal Action that the main problem was a lack of evidence, and that the Society of Black Lawyers had failed to put forward the names of people who could provide such evidence.

By the Halden Society of Solicitors, Lawyers says in the bulletin that there should be a vigorous inquiry which must publicly encourage victims of racism to give evidence.

It says: "In the summer the Bar indicated its approval of an amendment to its code of conduct to make clear that racial discrimination constituted professional misconduct. The Law Society should do no less."

## Hunger strike threat

Twenty-five members of the Irish National Liberation Army, who are serving sentences in the Irish Republic's top security prison at Portlaoise, will start a 48-hour hunger strike tomorrow. They are demanding open visits and better conditions in the jail.

A spokesman for a relatives' action group said there were fears that the hunger strike could lead to a longer one, similar to that in which 10 Republican prisoners died in Northern Ireland in 1981.



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## Information Act needed to improve decision-making

### Owen attacks 'infallibility' attitude over the Belgrano

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Ministers involved in the Belgrano controversy are accused today, by Dr David Owen, of "a simple failure to admit error, a perverse wish to appear infallible." Dr Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, makes the accusation in an article published in the Freedom of Information Campaign's publication, Secret File.

Civil servants, like any other employee, were not just automatons to do what their political masters wanted, Dr Owen says. "They have the right and indeed the public duty to exercise their conscience on those rare occasions where they are prepared to stand up to their actions in the wider public interest."

Dr Owen argues that a Freedom of Information Act is essential if Britain's relative economic decline is to be arrested. "The quality of our decision-making at every level of British society simply must improve," he says.

Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, the former Tory Education Secretary, in another article criticises the Government—and by implication Mrs Thatcher

above all—for dismissing the growing debate about more access to information as irrelevant. He suggests that section 2 of the Official Secrets Act should be replaced by a statutory right to know.

"The concept of freedom of information is not inconsistent with Conservative philosophy and it should be recognised that it was Conservative administrations which introduced freedom of information legislation in such major Commonwealth countries as Australia, Canada and New Zealand, Mr Carlisle writes.

Dr Owen and Mr Carlisle argue that waste, inefficiency and error are more likely to be eradicated by greater openness in central and local government. Greater public understanding of the complexity of decisions would make it easier for people to accept painful choices and harder for "the dogmatists and ideologists to sell their simplistic certainties," according to Dr Owen.

He devotes most of his article to the Official Secrets Act case against Mr Clive Ponting, the senior Ministry of Defence official accused of sending documents about the Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano, to the Labour MP, Mr Tam Dalyell.

The central question in the case, Dr Owen says, relates to the withholding of information by the Government from MPs. Many important details of the sinking of the Belgrano were not corrected, even though they were known to be false. "The amazing feature of the whole affair is, 'why?'"

The Government had a sound military case for authorising the sinking of Argentine vessels, Dr Owen writes. Public opinion even now still supported the case for the sinking, yet the Government had "wrapped themselves up in a tangle of half-truths, evasions and straight lies."

He said that the best explanation was simply the Government's failure to admit error and its desire to appear infallible.

## 'Year of youth' opening banned

By Susan Tirbitt

THE formal UK opening of United Nations International Youth Year by the Prince of Wales at Coventry Cathedral next week has been cancelled after opposition from Coventry City Council.

Mr Michael Cowcher, organising secretary of IYY England, said yesterday that the council had complained that the event, planned since the end of September, could not be organised in time. The authority also feared demonstrations by local unemployed young people.

IYY representatives had suggested a smaller event involving less work, but this too had been rejected by the authority.

The year's national coordinating committee is now considering whether to organise a substitute event in June or July, in another city.

The opening on January 16 had been planned to include drama presentations on the year's three themes: peace, participation and development.

The English coordinating committee has chosen unemployment, drug abuse, housing and travel as its main issues from a list of 22 aims for the United Nations year.

The committee aims to set up between 120 and 200 young workers' co-operatives to combat youth unemployment.

A "hotline" telephone network to help young drug abusers is also being considered, based on an existing service in Downham, south-east London.

## Ulster's mouthpiece for all

Magazine survives by letting political debate rage. Paul Johnson reports



When the middle ground disappeared from Ulster politics the independent magazine Fortnight became a platform for writers of vastly different views.

THE OFFICIAL censor at the Crumlin Road gaol, Belfast, was offended by one of last year's issues of Fortnight magazine. He refused to allow Northern Ireland's only independent review inside the walls and into the hands of men accused of an array of terrorist crimes.

That same week, one inmate among the alleged members of the IRA, the Irish National Liberation Army and the Ulster Volunteer Force received, with the blessing of the censor, a handy little volume entitled The Art of Revolutionary Warfare, penned by General Giap, late of the Vietcong.

That is one of the problems in Northern Ireland of publishing a magazine with the aim of offering space to anyone across the political spectrum.

Fortnight, which has been published since 1970, almost at the start of the troubles, used to come out, paradoxically monthly. A move this year to twice-monthly publication brought plaudits from such as Mr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, Mr Danny Morrison of Sinn Féin, the former Northern Ireland secretary, Mr Merlyn Rees, the Troops Out movement and Lady Ewart-Biggs.

Contributors have included Gerry Fitt, Lord Gower, Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich, Gerry Adams, James Moynagh and George Seawright. It is the most popular magazine inside the Maze prison, and the paper's advertising claim that "the weirdest collection of people rave about Fortnight" can perhaps be substantiated.

Fortnight was set up by Tom Haddon, a law lecturer at Queen's University, Belfast, and Martyn Turner, a cartoonist with the Irish Times. It grew out of the civil rights movement with the object of exploring the new national liberal middle ground.

During the early 1970s it was twice bombed out, the victim although not the intended target, of the UVF. There was more trouble in 1976 when, after a directory of prominent Northern Ireland businessmen had been printed, two were shot by the IRA. At the time the magazine was blamed but it now seems that the paramilitaries simply decided to pursue new targets.

Since 1979 the attitude has been that there is no middle

ground in Northern Ireland politics and many of the hopes of the early 1970s are redundant.

Given that there is no proper political forum offering representation for all of the political groups of Northern Ireland, the magazine's most important role is that anybody can write for it and anybody can read it," said the editor, Andy Pollak.

"What we are offering is a policy analysis inside Northern Ireland. The amazing thing is that no one has ever refused to contribute on political grounds. The magazine is used by politicians, from the extremes of Loyalism through to hard line Republicanism, as a way of airing views and opinions, some of them none

too popular within their own parties or groupings. The Assemblyman, George Seawright, recently expelled by the Democratic Unionist Party, talked about his vision of another Lebanon, with armed camps holding areas for generations to come. The uneasy question of the Social Democratic and Labour Party's relationship with Sinn Féin was recently raised by one leading SDLP member.

In 1982 Fortnight won the Ewart-Biggs memorial award, named after the assassinated British ambassador to Dublin and given for increasing understanding of the Irish problem.

Circulation, now running at 9,000, has quadrupled in the past three years and is expanding.

A Home Office spokesman said that the case was closed. It had been carefully reviewed from the outset, and had also been to the House of Lords and the European Commission on Human Rights. Campaigners say that the case might have been exhausted on technical grounds but there were compassionate paths still open.

"We are determined to get this family reunited where they belong in Britain and not have these two boys wrenched away from their British schools and all their friends to an alien country where they don't speak the language and where they have reason to fear their father," one of Mrs Hall's supporters said yesterday.

UK, and are thus in special need of nursery education." Mrs Ann Sofer, chairman of the Social Democratic Party's education policy group, yesterday called for a national plan to improve school education.

Mrs Sofer outlined her idea at a meeting of the National Council for Educational Standards in Cambridge. She said that schools should have four basic aims in educating teenagers.

They should be able to write and do maths, be familiar with the basics of science and technology, and understand the societies in which they live.

Parents providing money for text books and equipment in comprehensive schools were in some cases exceeding the sum allocated by the education authority.

A second modern language and advanced mathematics had been dropped from the curriculum in many comprehensives. "With further education cuts looming, threatening hundreds of jobs and lowering standards further, we must see the Secretary of State press for an injection of capital into the Welsh education system," Mr Jones said.

The Secretary of State should recognise Wales has an explicitly special case by freeing local authorities from the iniquitous system of targets and penalties, and the undemocratic, financial absurdity of rate capping.

A cut in the education budget of a Welsh local authority was more damaging than a similar cut in the home counties, he said.

"We have a greater percentage of pupils claiming free meals—almost 50 per cent in the South Wales valleys. On average, our children come from families with much lower incomes than the rest of the

## Labour urges aid to tackle Welsh schools 'crisis'

By Paul Hayward

Welsh Correspondent

The Welsh education system is facing a crisis that requires special aid, the Shadow Secretary for Wales, Mr Barry Jones MP in Alyn and Deeside, claimed yesterday.

"Her Majesty's Inspectors' latest report on the Welsh education service must surely make Welsh Office ministers sit up and take notice," he said. "They have found serious deficiencies in staffing, books, equipment and premises in schools throughout Wales."

It is clear Wales has a special case. Our problems are that much greater than the rest of the UK. The consequences of continued cuts in education are already harming our pupils' chances."

Mr Jones cited a catalogue of problems which had weakened Welsh schools, including cuts in nursery education. Mixed age range classes were appearing in infant schools—"a universally accepted precursor of lowered standards"—and school buildings were rapidly deteriorating, particularly in the poorer South Wales valleys.

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"We have a greater percentage of pupils claiming free meals—almost 50 per cent in the South Wales valleys. On average, our children come from families with much lower incomes than the rest of the

UK, and are thus in special need of nursery education." Mrs Ann Sofer, chairman of the Social Democratic Party's education policy group, yesterday called for a national plan to improve school education.

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## CREATIVE AND MEDIA

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Creative and Media continues on Page 8



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# Riviera gets a taste of winter

PARIS: icy winds from the north left most of Europe shivering yesterday and brought snow to Mediterranean resorts.

On the palm-lined boulevards of Nice, residents turned out to see the eight-inch coat of snow.

Italians woke to find snow had settled on the capital for the first time in 14 years, forcing the closure of Rome's two airports. Buses were fitted with snow chains.

Parts of Switzerland experienced their coldest weather for 20 years, with temperatures dropping to minus 40C (minus 40F) in the Jura region near the French border and minus 15C (5F) in Geneva. Meteorologists blamed the cold weather on the past few days on a wave of icy winds from Siberia.

Cars in Moscow slithered into each other as falling snow outpaced ploughs in the heaviest storm of the winter. Meteorologists forecast the cold snap would continue through much of Europe with more snow predicted in many areas.

The second lowest temperature in Finland this century — minus 46C (minus 51F) — was registered at Savukoski, eastern Lapland.

Plunging temperatures around France have left at least nine people dead of exposure there in the last four days, and have cut heat and water to some communities.

Temperatures yesterday reached minus 20 degrees C (minus 4F) in the Grenoble region. Police reported two deaths on Sunday south of Paris. In the suburb of Villefontaine a man living without heat died of exposure, and in Crest, where a tramp was found dead.

The temperature in the French capital was minus 10 C (14F). — Reuters/AP.

# Italy 'is not told secrets'

From George Armstrong in Rome

THE Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi's spokesman said yesterday that the Government would investigate accusations that the Italian secret services are "vassals" to the other Nato countries and that information is not being shared with Italy.

This allegation came from Mr Rino Formica, a former finance minister, and now the whip of Mr Craxi's own Socialist Party. He has said that Washington's National Security Agency expects the Italian secret services to furnish it with information not being shared with Italy.

His remarks were made a few days after the bomb outrage on the train approaching Bologna, when 15 people were killed.

The Italian Communist Party has taken up Mr Formica's remarks, suggesting that the Italian secret services, if better informed by their colleagues, could do more to avert acts of international terrorism committed here.

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Defence Minister, says that as far as he knows there is no secret Nato pact which puts Italy in a subservient position.

# Figueiredo in hospital

From Jan Rocha in Sao Paulo

President Joao Figueiredo is recovering from an operation on his spine in a Rio hospital.

He was flown from the capital, Brasilia, for treatment after being crippled by back pain over the new year. A few days earlier, President Figueiredo, an ex-cavalry officer, had defied doctors' advice and gone horse riding. The operation, to remove a slipped disc, was successful.

Although he will have to remain in hospital another week, General Figueiredo plans to continue working from his hospital bed, rather than hand over to his vice-president Mrs Aureliano Chaves. Mr Chaves recently founded the Liberal Party and openly supports the opposition presidential candidate Mr Tancredino Neves.

With just over a week to go before the electoral college meets, Mr Neves stands to win by a huge majority over the government's candidate, Mr Paulo Maluf. His election would put an end to nearly 21 years of military rule.

Mr Neves is supported by a broad alliance of leftwing parties and former government supporters, ranging from Communists to conservatives.

# Crew saved

Las Palmas: One crewman drowned but 26 others were rescued from the 4,500-ton Spanish ship, Don Fernando, listing dangerously after its cargo shifted in rough seas off the Moroccan coast.

# Pravda says space issue decisive at Geneva

From Martin Walker in Moscow

Failure to agree on the non-militarisation of space at the Geneva talks starting today would nullify all the arms limitation agreements reached in the past, Pravda said yesterday.

The Soviet side seems to be making the Star Wars issue the touchstone of any kind of progress at the talks, even while the Soviet media is reporting US officials are saying that the Star Wars project is to continue irrespective of this week's negotiations.

"It is of particular importance to prevent the militarisation of outer space," Pravda's authoritative international review column said yesterday. "If no reliable barrier is put to it, everything that has been achieved so far in the arms limitation field will be nullified."

President Chernomir made a similar point in a message to East-West churchmen at the weekend.

"There has arisen the need to adopt urgent and effective measures to prevent a further destabilisation of the strategic situation and to preclude further rounds of the arms race," Mr Chernomir said.

His choice of words echoed a speech by the former Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, who warned that the "destabilising effect" of moves to project military power into outer space would cancel all previous US-Soviet agreements.

The Soviet side is coming uncomfortably close to putting itself into a corner by saying that the Geneva talks will stand or fall by the single issue of Star Wars.

In recent days, Soviet emphasis has shifted from stressing the "umbrella" nature of the talks ranging over everything from test-ban treaties to nuclear freeze, to the new, narrow focus on the US Strategic Defence Initiative.

Soviet spokesmen and media commentators are accusing the Americans of being implacable on Star Wars and vague on the prospect of reaching an accord on any of the other items on the Soviet agenda.

At the very least, the Soviet spokesmen are preparing their own people to put the blame on the US for any dis-

appointments at Geneva. They are determined that the Soviet Union will not suffer the hand of "propaganda" defeat if received after the Soviet walkout from the last talks in 1983.

The new focus on Star Wars is being interpreted by Western diplomats in Moscow as a bargaining position to put more pressure on the Americans to go to Geneva with at least some concessions.

US diplomats in Moscow have been playing down the prospect of any immediate

agreement, which was formed last month, says: "It is time citizens used their courts to ensure the interests of the State do not prevail against those of the citizens."

He said that Mr Shultz had said that Mr Gorbachev would not accept any "unilateral" ban on nuclear weapons, in arms control agreements, which would be a violation of the Geneva talks.

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# Rationing may go in new deal with the public

# Poland announces food price rises

From Bradley Graham in Warsaw

The Polish Government has announced that it will increase food prices in March but offered the country the prospect of lifting rationing imposed as a result of the Solidarity crisis.

The official press has published details of three proposals, containing different levels of increase, which will be discussed with the public through unions and other organisations.

The rises, in line with the Government's target of 13 per cent increase in retail prices in 1985, will be the first for 13 months.

Increases in food costs are a potentially explosive issue in Poland, where past attempts to raise prices have led to riots that have toppled Communist party leaders. Mindful of the political repercussions, Polish officials preceded increases last year by floating several options weeks ahead of time.

The increases that subsequently took effect were somewhat less than initially projected, and no unrest resulted.

Viewing last year's approach as a successful model, the ministry responsible for price policy has again proposed three variants for public discussion. State-controlled newspapers have carried detailed charts and descriptions of the plans, showing what each option would mean for individual items.

Essentially, Poles are being asked to weigh the burden of higher prices against the prospect of an end to the rationing of some key foods. The first plan, the minimum option, would mean that rationing would continue but that the cost of living would increase by only 3.1 per cent.

If people are willing to pay substantially more for their butter, sugar and flour, the rationing of these foods could end. Only meat and chocolate would remain rationed.

Although the difference between the most expensive plan, which would raise the overall cost of living 13.1 per cent, and the most expensive one which would increase it 4.2 per cent appears small, the low figures are deceptive.

Each option conceals large increases for certain foods, even in the first plan, under which the price of flour would go up 24 per cent and that of sugar 25 per cent. To dispense with rationing coupons, flour would have to rise in price 41 per cent, sugar 73 per cent and butter 29 per cent.

Justifying the increases, the Government cited higher official prices being paid to farmers and higher food processing and distribution costs.

Many Poles have accepted the principle that prices must be allowed to rise periodically if the country's economy is to revive and operate more along the free-market lines that the Government is gradually trying to achieve.

The rise in food prices is due to take effect in March. Meanwhile, Poles were asked to submit their comments on the proposals to the ministry responsible for prices or to local government or newspaper offices. — Washington Post.

# US troops carry mini atom bombs

Washington: Special US atomic munitions in its arsenal — a larger one dubbed the "Fat Man" and one called the "Special" that can be carried by one man, Mr Arkin said. "But we were never sure why there were two kinds."

"More recently, it has become clear that the special is solely for the use of commandos and that it's going to remain in our European stockpile," he added.

The existence of the special atomic demolition munition, or "backpack" in military jargon, was spotlighted last January when Mr Arkin and two fellow authors published a new compendium on US nuclear forces.

The weapons became the subject of renewed scrutiny following a report by an NBC television news programme. NBC said it had learned that special operations commandos in Bad Toiz, West Germany, had been trained in European languages, customs, sabotage, and the use of the bombs.

"But what has now become apparent," he added, "is that the US and its allies have decided not to withdraw the special bombs from a European stockpile and indeed, to give special operations units the responsibility and training to place them behind enemy lines in the event of war."

"We've known for some time that the US had two small

# Low sights for trade

WASHINGTON: Senior American and Russian officials met in Moscow this week for the first high-level trade talks between the superpowers since 1978, but US officials said they do not expect any dramatic breakthrough.

"We do not expect a sharp rise in trade as a result of the meeting but believe it will have a positive impact on our trade relations," a spokesman for Commerce Under-Secretary, Mr Lionel Olmer, said.

The discussion will deal only with sales of non-strategic goods, such as food processing equipment and other machinery and manufactured goods, with no military application.

Mr Olmer said the talks would focus on ways to improve conditions for US companies seeking to do business in the Soviet Union. — Reuters.



Several people are slightly injured as Spanish police charge demonstrators yesterday in Bilbao. The protesters were demanding an amnesty for gaoled and exiled Basque separatist guerrillas.

# Eanes speech splits coalition

From Jill Jolliffe in Lisbon

The Social Democrat Party has given only reluctant support to its Socialist coalition partners in a Cabinet decision to challenge President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

After a Cabinet meeting last week, it was announced that the Government considered President Eanes's critical new

year message a serious interference in Government affairs, and called on him to end his criticisms or dismiss the Government. The coalition was elected in April, 1983.

The Portuguese news agency, Anop, quoting a Social Democrat source, said that the deputy prime minister, Mr Carlos Mota Pinto, had disagreed with the Socialist decision to go on the attack, although he finally

voted for the decision. Other Social Democrat leaders have openly supported President Eanes as individuals and the party leadership has said that it will not take a public stand.

President Eanes criticised the performance of the Government in 1984 and said that social injustices had increased. He is to reply to the Government's counter-attack.

# Peace hopes go as Indian leader hurt

From Edward Cody in San Jose, Costa Rica

Mr Brooklyn Rivera, a leader of Nicaragua's Indian guerrillas, has been wounded in a Sandinista attack and is hiding in hills on the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua, his aides reported at the weekend.

Officials of Mr Rivera's insurgent group, Misurasata, said his presence inside Nicaragua was revealed by an attack launched a week ago by the Popular Sandinista Army constituted an attempt to kill or capture him. If true, they added, this will cast uncertainty over Mr Rivera's recent moves to conclude a separate peace agreement with the Sandinista government, perhaps ending them for good.

Mr Rafael Zelaya, a Rivera

deputy, and another Misurasata official, Guillermo Espinoza, said that Mr Rivera sneaked from here into Nicaragua on December 22 or 23 to speak to guerrillas and Indian villagers about contacts with the Sandinista leadership.

Mr Rivera explained then that Nicaragua's Mistiko, Rama, and Sumo Indians have different goals in fighting the Sandinistas from those of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the main US-backed rebel group based in Honduras.

The other, larger Indian rebel group, Misura, opposed Mr Rivera's peace efforts, remaining in close alliance with the FDN. The Misura leader, Mr Steadman Fagoth, operates from Honduras in collaboration with FDN officers. — Washington Post.

# Argentines take firmer line on future of the Falklands

From Jeremy Morgan in Buenos Aires

Government attitudes on the Falklands have hardened as the British government's new human rights crimes left behind by the former military regime, threaten trouble on the home front.

After months in which President Raul Alfonsin paid only lip-service to Argentina's claim to the islands, the Government has ushered in the new year with two bitter blasts at Britain's reluctance to enter talks.

In a statement marking the 152nd anniversary of Britain's occupation of the islands, the Government complained that Mrs Thatcher was taking actions that would "not lead to the foundations of an understanding."

With official sources hinting

at a diplomatic "offensive" on the Falklands issue this year, the Government said that "recent events in Britain" were making it impossible to get talks started.

That may have been a tardy response to Mrs Thatcher's Christmas pledge that the islanders' wishes would take priority over Argentina's claims.

The second statement blamed London for failure to renew negotiations, and contained some of the harshest criticism voiced by the Government since it took over.

In one of several issues now bearing down on the Government, it appears that the trial of Lieutenant Alfredo Astiz, who surrendered on South Georgia in the early stages of the 1982 war and is now accused of the kidnapping and attempted murder of a Swedish teenager in the mid-1970s, will be sent back to military justice after all.

The Government is already faced with disquiet about its failure to avoid economic hardship, after a year in which inflation doubled as negotiations dragged on over repudiating its \$45 billion foreign debt.

More than half the total has now been refinanced under agreements with the International Monetary Fund and 320 foreign banks, and new credits should flow into Argentina during the next few months.

But, in the intervening period, the Government may face concerted rearguard action by an alliance of erstwhile foes on both sides of industry against the budget cuts, tight monetary policies, and other unpopular austerity measures demanded by creditors.

# New blow to Ferraro

From Alex Brummer in Washington

Mr John Zaccaro, husband of the 1984 Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, has been indicted on charges of falsifying documents in a multimillion dollar property deal, it was reported yesterday.

According to the New York Times, Mr Zaccaro, an estate agent and property developer, has been indicted on charges of falsifying a contract for the sale of five blocks of flats in the Queens district of New York, where Mrs Ferraro served as congresswoman until the November elections.

Court documents reviewed by the newspaper reportedly show that in loan applications to the financial group, Prudential-Bache Securities, the value of the flats sale was listed as \$15.5 million, against the actual transaction figure of \$11.9 million. The higher figure would have justified a bigger loan.

During the 1984 presidential campaign, Mrs Ferraro was constantly dogged by questions about family finances. An investigation by the House of Representatives ethics committee recently cleared Mrs Ferraro of any wrongdoing.

Mr Zaccaro's lawyer, Mr John Koegel, said that discussions about his clients' role in the Queens property deal were underway with the authorities in the Manhattan district attorney's office. "I know he is considering a plea," Mr Koegel told the New York Times.

Mr Zaccaro had "no comment" on the charges at the weekend.

# Brazil police shoot dead hero of the small man

From Robert Del Quiaro in Belem, Brazil

Police in the northern Brazilian state of Para have shot dead a farmer who reputedly turned gunman to fight big companies which tried to force smallholders off their lands.

The man, known as Quintino, had been roaming the remote jungle region in the north-east of the state for five years. Friends and enemies agree that he had killed dozens of big ranchers and their hired gunmen.

To the smaller farmers he was a hero. To the police, who had been hunting him for hundreds, and the land developers, he was a murdering extortionist.

He became a symbol of the many violent struggles going on across the north and west of Brazil as ranching, farming, and mining interests clash with poor settlers.

Such conflicts are getting fiercer because an opposition government is expected to succeed the 21-year-old military regime in March, and developers want their ownership es-

tablished before any official sporadic, on behalf of small farmers.

Quintino's main area of operations was the Gleba Cidapara, 1,400 square miles of land between the Pira and Gurupi rivers.

Of the 10,000 subsistence farming families on this land, minority has title deeds. Others claim squatters' rights, saying that the land was a jungle when they arrived.

But Cidapara is claimed by a company belonging to a large group, which has many interests and is based in the distant

southern state of Rio Grande do Sul. For nearly 10 years, the group has been trying to shift the small farmer so as to develop commercial rice farming, timber felling, rubber tapping, gold panning and, probably the most important, exploitation of deposits of titanium.

During this time, more than a dozen squatters have been killed, according to the Centre for Defence of Human Rights, based in Rio, which is making a special study of Cidapara. The centre adds that another small farmer, Raimundo

Nonato Azevedo, was tortured by police and hired gunmen. Through most of last year, there was a notable reduction in the activities of the big companies' gunmen in the area, as Quintino's band kept busy and its example was followed by other small farmers turned counter-terrorists.

The police concentrated on hunting Quintino. In recent weeks, he shot his way out of two skirmishes with them, each of which cost the life of one of his band. The second to die was his lover, known only as Maria Antonia.

# NEWS IN BRIEF

## Angola hit hard by Unita

UNITA action has almost paralysed supplies of basic necessities to many parts of Angola, according to an International Red Cross report quoted by the official news agency, Angop, yesterday.

In a despatch from Luanda, it said an IRC delegation would cooperate in implementing a Government emergency plan to help people "the murderous activities of the lackeys of South Africa" — a term often used to describe Unita guerrillas.

In its report for 1984, the IRC delegation found that the presence of mine ambushes, destruction of transport and communications infrastructure in many regions almost paralysed the supply of necessities such as seed, clothing, soap, salt and foodstuffs, Angop said. — Reuters.

## Coptic mass

COPTIC Christians flocked to hear their Pope hold a midnight Christmas mass in Cairo yesterday after his release from 40 months of banishment in a desert monastery. Pope Shenouda III, aged 62, was banished by the late President Sadat in 1981 for "inciting strife" in mainly Muslim Egypt. President Mubarak freed him as a New Year's gesture. — Reuters.

## Minister quits

A TURKISH Minister of State, Mr Ismail Oztogizer, resigned at the weekend after having been asked to quit by the Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, because he faced a corruption charge, the semi-official Anatolian news agency reported yesterday. — Reuters.

## New Bulow trial

THE US socialist, Klaus von Bulow, will be retried, on April 2 on charges that he twice tried to murder his mistress wife, Rhode Island's attorney general said at the weekend. Von Bulow was convicted in 1982, but the Rhode Island Supreme Court overturned the convictions last April after ruling that some of the evidence was gathered improperly, and some information was not shared with defence lawyers. — Reuters.

## Barbie inquiry

THE pre-trial investigation of Klaus Barbie, accused of being a Nazi war criminal, is nearly complete and the case may come to court this year, legal sources in Lyons, France, said at the weekend. So far only three counts of crimes against humanity have been retained against Barbie, aged 71, known as "the butcher of Lyons", the sources said. — Reuters.

## Peking visit

THE chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Vessey, will visit China from January 12 to 19, the US Defence Department announced. — Reuters.

## Chinese find

CHINESE archaeologists have unearthed more than 23,000 bamboo strips inscribed with writings from the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), including the earliest known "wuxian" or "magical" text, the official news agency Xinhua said yesterday. — AP.

## Bar upheld

ISRAEL'S Supreme Court yesterday upheld a ban barring the ex-Prime Minister, Chaim Bar-Lev, from testifying on the character of a cabinet colleague, Mr Ariel Sharon, who is suing Time magazine for \$5 million for alleged libel. — Reuters.

## Widow's burial

MATILDE Urrutia, widow of Chile's Nobel prize-winning poet, Pablo Neruda, was buried in Santiago's central cemetery at the weekend, Macdonald writes from Santiago.

## Seven freed

SEVEN prominent members of the Charter 77 human rights group, detained in Prague on Thursday four days before the eighth anniversary of the charter's publication, have been released, emigre sources said in Vienna yesterday. The five men and two women included dissident author, Vaclav Havel. — Reuters.

## Falklands trip

A BRITISH junior defence minister, Lord Trefgarne, is to meet the 4,000-strong British garrison on the Falklands during a week-long visit, starting today. — Reuters.

## 27 killed

REBELS killed at least 27 people in two attacks on buses north of Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, on Wednesday, the official news agency said yesterday. — Reuters.



## US senator says his visit to Soweto is 'distressing'

# SA labour system is condemned by Kennedy

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

Senator Edward Kennedy visited a migrant labour hostel in the sprawling black township of Soweto yesterday and condemned the migrant labour system as "alien to every kind of tradition in the Judeo-Christian ethic".

The visiting American senator spent his first full day in South Africa touring Soweto, and said it was one of the most distressing visits he had made. Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel peace prize winner, and Dr Alan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, escorted him around the township.

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He had earlier spent the night as the guest of Bishop Tutu in Soweto and attended a service at a Roman Catholic church.

Among those at Jan Smuts Airport to meet him on Saturday were demonstrators from the black consciousness movement, the Azanian People's Organisation, who called him an American imperialist whose visit to South Africa was prompted by desire to use the black people as a ticket to the presidency.

The demonstrators carried posters proclaiming their opposition to Senator Kennedy's visit. They chanted in unison, telling the senator to go home, and referred to him as the "great white saviour". Nine protesters were arrested after scuffling with police, but were later released.

Mr Gregory Craig, a Kennedy aide, said Senator Kennedy was on his way to the home of Bishop Tutu when police stopped the motorcade and urged them to turn around and return to Johannesburg because of a supposedly hostile demonstration in Soweto.

But carrying the press were turned back, and Senator Kennedy sent several family members to Johannesburg. Mr Craig said, only to discover when he arrived that there were no protesters at Bishop Tutu's home but 300 people holding lighted candles waiting to welcome them.

"We think what the police did was motivated by political considerations," Mr Craig said.

Senator Kennedy described his visit to the migrant labour hostel yesterday as one of the most depressing, despairing visits made to any facility in my time. He added: "I find it appalling. Individuals are caught between the demands of making a livelihood for their families and living with their families."

He also entered the houses of some Soweto families and spoke to the people after introducing himself. He found them to be some of the most courageous, bravest and warmest men, women and children I have met anywhere.

Today Senator Kennedy will meet the foreign minister, Mr P. Botha, for talks in Pretoria, before flying by helicopter to Matroosburg, a black spot where people are threatened with forced relocation to the "black homeland" of Bophuthatswana.



Senator Kennedy and his sister, Mrs Jean Kennedy-Smith, talk to a migrant worker in a Soweto hostel

## Nkomo wants party leaders freed for poll battle

From Andrew Meldrum in Harare

Zimbabwe's main opposition party, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), has called for the release of five members of its central committee from detention to enable the beleaguered party to campaign for the coming elections.

The appeal to the Govern-

ment followed a Zapu central committee meeting yesterday at Mr Nkomo's home.

Two of the five were arrested after a Zapu rally in Harare township on November 4, which was marked by violence between Zapu members and supporters of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

"We kept quiet when they

were detained, hoping that charges would be preferred against them. Now that none has, we demand their release so that we can campaign in the next elections," the Zapu information secretary, Mr John Nkomo, said.

He also complained that Zapu members throughout Zimbabwe were being harassed and detained without cause, making campaigning difficult.

Zapu viewed such actions as intimidatory and unlawful. Political tensions have risen in Zimbabwe ahead of the elections, expected to be called in March. Mr Mugabe has said that if his party wins a majority of more than 50 per cent, he will move towards creating a one-party state.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who holds talks with Mr Mugabe today, visited

Victoria Falls yesterday. Sir Geoffrey, who arrived on Saturday for a four-day visit, and Mr Mugabe are expected to air their differences on the Namibia problem.

At a reception later today, the Foreign Secretary is expected to meet Zimbabwean opposition leaders, including Mr Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia from 1965 to 1979, and Mr Nkomo.—Reuter.

## Sikhs ask Gandhi to set free Punjab prisoners

New Delhi: Sikh high priests appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, yesterday to free 450 prisoners jailed under special powers in Punjab, and demanded the lifting of security measures there.

The chief high priest, Kirpal Singh, made the appeal in a statement issued in Amritsar after Mr Gandhi, fresh from his landslide election victory, promised to make a settlement of the Punjab crisis his Government's top priority.

In his first national broadcast since his party won 401 of the 508 parliamentary seats last month, Mr Gandhi at the weekend unveiled a strategy for economic reform and communal reconciliation. "In ending the sad chapter of discord, all should cooperate. The Sikhs are as much a part of India as any other community," he said.

He said that the special cabinet committee set up three days ago to study the Punjab problem would recommend a settlement. He promised the lives and homes of Sikhs would be protected.

Mr Gandhi also announced moves to streamline the Government apparatus, reform the economy, and seek peace with India's neighbours.

At 40, India's youngest modern leader, Mr Gandhi was in hours after his mother was assassinated by two Sikh bodyguards on October 31. At least 2,270 people were killed in anti-Sikh riots that followed the murder.

The Press Trust of India said yesterday that more than 2,500 Sikh families who fled to

western Rajasthan and Punjab because of the riots had returned home to New Delhi.

Kirpal Singh said that the high priests wanted the lifting of "anti-terrorist" laws and the abolition of special courts set up by the authorities to try suspected extremists fighting for an independent Sikh nation in Punjab. "The Government must order a judicial inquiry into the killing of Sikhs in the country, and punish the guilty," he said.

A "meaningful dialogue" could not start until the Government moved to bring about a normal situation in Punjab.

Forty-two people were recovering yesterday from a chlorine leak at a south Indian factory. Police said that 45 workers were admitted to hospital on Friday after inhaling chlorine gas which leaked from a third factory belonging to the Madurai Coats company, at Thottur, in Kerala.

Scientists at a meeting of the Indian Science Congress said at the weekend that they were concerned that the Bhopal gas leak might have damaged the brains of unborn babies.

S. V. Chandra, of the Indian Toxicological Research Centre, said at the conference in Lucknow that she was concerned at the possibility that brains of embryos might have been damaged when pregnant women inhaled the gas. Another scientist, S. Beg, told the conference that only 15 of the 35 types of vegetation studied in the area had not been affected by the gas.—Reuter.

## Communist guerrillas seize coast town as insurgency in the Philippines grows

Military abuses seen as biggest spur to rebel recruitment in Mindanao

From Tom Lansner in Manila

ABOUT 500 men of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) seized control of a coastal town on the Philippines island of Mindanao at the weekend, military authorities said yesterday.

The guerrillas arrived in military uniform in the town of Tabina, Zamboanga, on Friday and were mistaken for an army patrol, a military spokesman said. The rebels disarmed police and militia without a fight, and seized about 100 weapons and ammunition, and radio sets.

In scattered violence in other parts of the southern island, reported yesterday, 17 people were said to have died, including two guerrillas. In another raid, 100 rebels disarmed local militia and seized rifles. Security forces captured five NPA guerrillas.

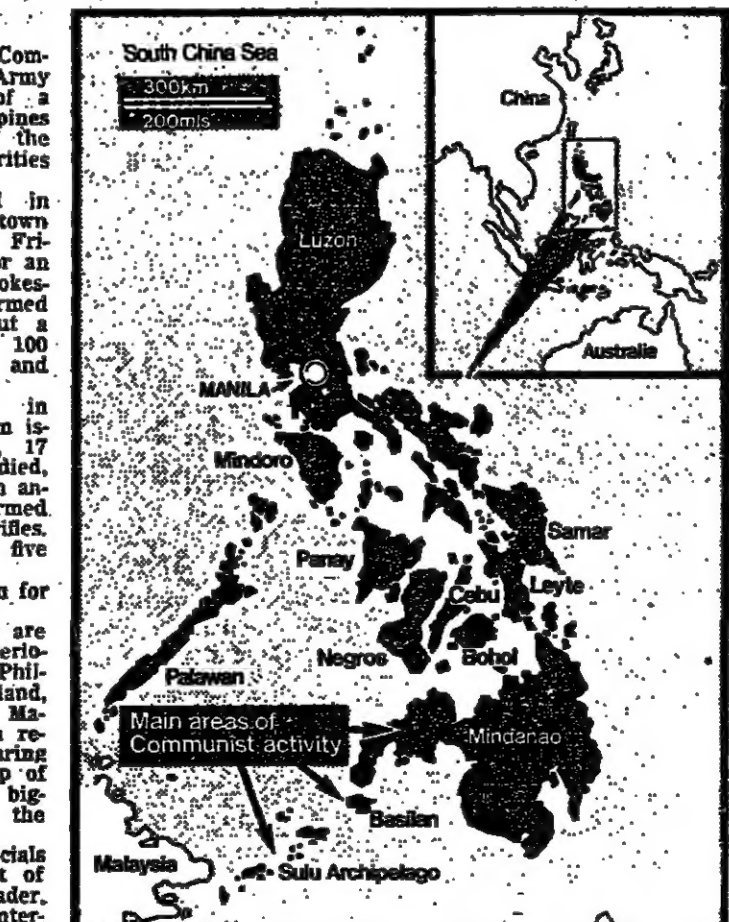
The rebels held the town for several hours.

The weekend incidents are the latest signs of the deterioration of security in the Philippines' second largest island, about 400 miles south of Manila. A simmering Muslim rebellion shows signs of flaring again, but the stepping up of strikes by the NPA is the biggest challenge to the Government.

Some Government officials agree with the assessment of the guerrilla commander, Jose Sison, in a recent interview, that the struggle in Mindanao has now reached the stage of "strategic stalemate". In the Marxist phraseology used to describe the anti-Marcos campaign, in the stalemate phase, revolutionary forces will expand their control of the countryside, pushing government forces into smaller pockets concentrated in urban areas.

In Mindanao, it means that even main roads are now not safe for the military. NPA forces are also operating in larger units. Company size groups and larger groups of 200 men or more have staged prolonged assaults against towns, army camps, and other targets.

An attack on a palm oil factory, partly financed by the



Commonwealth Development Corporation, in Agusan del Sur in December caused more than \$200,000 in damage. Residents report that guards at the plant and members of the so-called lost command, which enjoys the designation of special government paramilitary unit — brutalise people and run extortion rings in the area. "The NPA," a lawyer said, "has become the court of last resort."

The guerrillas have not abandoned ambushes. In two attacks last month, 10 officers and men were killed in ambushes, with no confirmed guerrilla casualties. Eight automatic rifles and a radio were carried off by the rebels, whose principal source of weapons is those

seized in battle from government forces.

Philippines defence officials and American diplomats say that there is no evidence of outside support for the NPA in Mindanao or elsewhere in the country, though, as one American embassy source said: "I just wonder when some little guy in the Kremlin will suddenly scratch his head and think 'here is a situation we can easily exploit.' Then the scene could deteriorate very quickly."

Even more exposed to guerrilla action are members of government militias scattered in villages throughout Mindanao. Former Muslim rebels and fanatical Christian cult

members are among those recruited.

Militia members, ill-trained and still keeping up their regular jobs, are easy prey for NPA units or larger rebel groups.

The bush war has also spread to Davao, with more than a million inhabitants the second largest city. Small units operate with seeming impunity, and larger groups of "city partisans" said to total about 100 men, are now reported to be based in the city. More than 75 policemen, soldiers, or suspected informers were gunned down on Davao's streets last year.

The military response has been house-to-house searches in areas of suspected guerrilla activity. Bodies are often found dumped, bearing signs of torture, the victims, residents say, of "salvage" summary execution — by military or intelligence agents.

The Ministry of Defence, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, estimates the total number of NPA guerrillas fighting in Mindanao to be about 2,800, although others put the number at 5,000.

Military sources say that about 60,000 troops are deployed against them, but that lack of land and air transport severely hinders their ability to fight an elusive enemy.

At the end of December, President Marcos ordered civic action programmes in "critical areas" to be stepped up, in an effort to improve what Western observers call "a miserable record in winning hearts and minds." Military abuse — looting, rape, torture, indiscriminate murder — are perceived as the biggest single factor inducing people to support or actively to join the insurgency, whether they know or care about Communism.

On Christmas Eve, President Marcos called for a "in-depth study" of military abuses, and the acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Fidel Ramos, promised severe punishment.

How quickly the orders will filter into the field is still possible to turn back the swiftly spreading insurgency, is another matter.

## Son Sann boosts morale

AMPIL, Kampuchea: Kampuchean guerrilla leader, Son Sann, paid an unexpected visit yesterday to his key base of Ampil and said that he had come to boost the morale of defenders preparing to resist an anticipated attack by Vietnamese forces.

Mr Son Sann, President of the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KPNLF), said that Vietnamese troops might attack Ampil today to mark the sixth anniversary of Kampuchea.

Ampil, the command headquarters of the KPNLF, is its only important base still left intact since Vietnamese troops began a dry season offensive against guerrilla bases along the western Kampuchea border in November.

In preparation for the expected attack, trenches and fortified bunkers had been built and guerrillas armed with mostly Chinese-supplied anti-tank weapons, mortars, and guns were on alert.

Son Sann said that since the Vietnamese offensive began, 103 guerrillas had been killed and 487 wounded. "Our losses run into the hundreds, but theirs run into the thousands," he said.

Mr Son Sann denounced Vietnamese attacks against Kampuchean civilians. "They are killing and burning houses and mined the route of the fleeing refugees. This is a crime against humanity," he said.

Ampil was relatively quiet yesterday with only a few rounds of gunfire heard beyond the defence perimeter, but at disputed Nong Samet, 22 miles away, heavy shelling and small arms fire flared twice and lasted three hours.

Red Cross workers at the scene said two wounded guerrillas were brought out of the battle area. Nong Samet was taken by the Vietnamese last month, but most of the camp has been recaptured by the guerrillas.

Mr Paen Sorathet, an officer from another resistance group, said that shells loaded with gas and fired by Vietnamese gunners killed six rebels and injured 47 others in fighting at another KPNLF base.

The US and other Western countries have repeatedly accused Vietnam of using Soviet-supplied gas against guerrillas along the Thai-Kampuchean border. But these claims, denied by Vietnam, have been difficult to confirm.

Fighting was also reported at the weekend between Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge in dense jungle where the borders of Kampuchea, Laos, and Thailand converge.

The governor of Thailand's Ubon province, Mr Charoensak Silabundhu, said that 1,050 Thai villagers near the border were moved deeper into Thai territory because of fears of the fighting. — Reuter/AP.

## Assad blocks unity moves

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

Moderate Arab states are intensifying their efforts to restore regional unity, but are meeting unrelenting hostility from President Assad of Syria.

President Mubarak of Egypt paid an unexpected visit to the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba on Saturday for talks with King Hussein. On his return to Cairo, the Egyptian leader said he had gone to Jordan as part of Egypt's policy of promoting the Palestinian cause which, he said, was in danger.

This is the third time the two leaders have met since Jordan restored diplomatic relations with Egypt last September after a five-year break. Egypt supports Jordan's call for an international conference on the Middle East in which all the interested parties would be represented, including the PLO.

King Hussein has made it clear that he does not support the Camp David agreements signed by Egypt, Israel, and the United States in 1978 as a framework for Palestinian autonomy. Jordan prefers the original UN Resolution 242 calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories with additional emphasis on Palestinian self-determination — now known as the "Land for Peace" formula.

Last week, King Hussein held private talks with the chairman of the PLO, Mr Yasser Arafat, and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to discuss efforts to reconvene the Arab League summit, on the Palestine issue.

Talks along these lines were also held at the weekend between Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah and King Hassan in Morocco. Egypt's supporters are likely to push for its readmission to the league, a move which will certainly be opposed by Syria and Libya.

President Assad condemned Egypt, Jordan, and Mr Arafat at a meeting of the ruling Ba'ath party in Damascus at the weekend. He spoke of "Arab plotters, capitalists, and defectors, who plan to liquidate the Palestine cause by dragging the Arabs into the Camp David policy."

Jordan has signed a contract with the Soviet Union for the supply of an air defence system, the Jordanian news agency, Petra, reported yesterday. It gave no details, but quoted the Jordanian command-in-chief, General Zuhair Shaker, as saying that equipment would start arriving at the beginning of this year.

Despite economic contrivances, Jordan was also negotiating for arms from Britain and France to meet the Ba'ath party's demand that General Shaker said in an address on Saturday to cadets at the staff military academy.

Petra did not say when the contract with the Soviet Union was signed, but equipment from Britain and France, Jordan went arms shopping after President Reagan's decision last March to drop a planned sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Amman after King Hussein had criticised US Middle East policy. — Reuter.

## Lebanon talks gloom

Jerusalem: Israel resumes troop withdrawal talks with Lebanon today, pessimistic that anything will emerge from the negotiations and expecting to redeploy its troops in southern Lebanon unilaterally this year.

Senior officials say the talks are unlikely to lead to an accord because Syria, Lebanon's political patron, is not interested in an agreement.

President Gemayel said yesterday that there was no change in Lebanon's attitude towards the talks.

Political sources had said on Saturday that President Gemayel would offer new ideas to try to save the negotiations. But he repeated his demand for a total Israeli withdrawal and insisted that the Lebanese army should deploy throughout the south. He also rejected any role for the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia.

Israel, which invaded Lebanon in June 1982 to remove Palestinian guerrillas, is likely to pull back its troops from the Awali River to a new line 15 miles from the international border by the end of the year.

Mr expectation is the Lebanese will offer us something just short of what we can bite into. The Syrians want the talks to drag on and each side wants to accuse the other of breaking them up," a senior official said.

The last session of negotiations, held in the United Nations' southern Lebanon headquarters at Naqura, was on December 20. Israel threatened not to return if Lebanon did not accept what it views as a basic demand — that UN troops should police areas evacuated by Israel.

"Israel should submit a comprehensive withdrawal plan from all Lebanese territory under its occupation," President Gemayel said. It should prepare for "the withdrawal of its own forces as well as of the other forces which operate under its control." — Reuter.

## Kuwait loan for China

Peking: Kuwait's Oil and Finance Minister has signed a loan agreement for a Chinese hydroelectric power station, after agreeing to set up a joint energy development corporation, a Kuwaiti official said.

The official did not give the size of the loan, agreed between the visiting Kuwaiti minister, Mr Ali al-Khalifa, and China's Foreign Trade Ministry.

Mr Ali and the Chinese International Trust and Investment Corporation chief, Mr Rong Yiren, announced plans to establish a joint energy development corporation.

He also saw the Chinese Finance Minister, Mr Wang Bingzhi, who said China hoped for broader cooperation with Kuwait in financial matters, and met the oil minister, Mr Tang Xie, and the China Petrochemical Corporation's chairman, Mr Li Benjun.

China produced a record 2.3 million barrels per day of oil last year, and exported a projected 380,000 barrels, 25 per cent more than in 1983. Half of the exports went to Japan, Asia's biggest oil importer. — Reuter.

## Kabul cuts the draft

Islamabad: Afghanistan, struggling against draft-dodging and a manpower shortage in its war against guerrillas, has offered a one-year reduction in military service as an inducement to conscripts to report for duty.

Radio-Kabul, monitored in Pakistan, said that the Politburo of the ruling Communist Party had approved a proposal from President Karmal to cut the period of compulsory service from three years to two for those who reported voluntarily.

Before Afghanistan's first Communist coup in 1978, the army numbered 80,000. Western diplomats estimate that it has now shrunk to half its former size.

The Afghan authorities have frequently launched campaigns to catch draft dodgers. The Soviet Union, which intervened at the end of 1979, now has an estimated 115,000 troops in Afghanistan.

Conscription laws have been changed several times in recent years. All men between 19 and 39 years of age are now required to serve. — Reuter.

## Opponent of President Marcos ready to fight Imelda in any snap election

Manila: The Philippines opposition leader, Mr Salvador Laurel, said in an interview published yesterday that he would "definitely" run for President if a snap election were called, and he would expect Imelda Marcos to be his opponent.

The opposition newspaper, Pahayagang Malaya, quoted Mr Laurel as saying that President Marcos might hold elections this summer, and that Mr Marcos would want to see his wife "carefully installed in power" before he left the political scene.

President Marcos, who is 67

and rumoured to be ill, has been in power for 20 years. His present six-year term expires in 1987.

Mr Laurel, who is president of the opposition coalition, the United Nationalist Democratic Organisation, was quoted as saying that he would "definitely" run for the presidency to put an end to the Marcos dictatorship.

"I am willing to face the (government) candidate whoever he or she may be," he said.

Mr Laurel, a former senator, said he might pick a woman as

his vice-presidential candidate, and mentioned Mrs Cory Aquino, the widow of the assassinated opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, an MP, Eva Kalaw, and Judy Araneta Roxas, a widow of a former senator.

Mr Laurel is one of a dozen opposition figures regarded as potential presidential candidates. Considered a moderate right winger, he opposes left wing demands for the removal of US military bases from the Philippines, and favours putting the issue to a plebiscite.

His reported decision to run could create a split in the already fragmented opposition ranks.

Mr Laurel is the son of a former Supreme Court judge, Mr José Laurel, who served as wartime President during Japan's occupation of the Philippines. His Unit coalition is the biggest opposition group in the government-dominated National Assembly.

Mr Laurel has refused to sign a unity pact with 12 opposition leaders who want to present a common candidate if President Marcos were to leave office abruptly. — AP.

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# Why Sir Keith finds education too much of a Good Thing

Enoch Powell

THERE EXISTS an educational heresy which all recent governments, and not least the present one, have hesitated and powerfully promoted. It is the heresy that education is useful, with the qualification that education produces economic wellbeing.

The heresy has been promulgated by Ministers, including some whose own educational record makes their action especially surprising, in order to justify

not only the expenditure of public money upon the provision of education but a bias in spending that money towards branches of education which they are pleased to regard as signally useful and advantageous.

Notable amongst such utterances has been the praise bestowed on "science." I was dismayed recently to hear the Prime Minister, when conducting a rear-guard action to cover the headlong flight of her Educational Secretary, telling the House of Commons that "there are far more alpha projects now than in 1979, as a result of which the Government has done for science." The Education Secretary himself has justified his ill-fated and

hastily-withdrawn measures on the ground that "the desperate plight of the scientists could not wait longer."

All this talk is the sound of barbarism. Education is a Good Thing because man has an insatiable appetite to learn and to understand and because prominent among the joys that console him on his earthly journey is the joy of communicating to others, and especially to the young, what he has learnt and understood, and even more, how he managed to come by that learning and understanding. Like all things joyous, beautiful and good, education is self-justified. It not only needs no secondary justification. It actually shrivels at the touch of secondary justification.

To claim that we provide public money for teaching and learning in order that our factories and enterprises may be more profitable, productive and (accursed word) "competitive" is as sinful as to claim that we pay for doctors and hospitals in order to have stronger and healthier soldiers, busier bureaucrats and more productive factory workers.

Spending money on education is a work of charity, full stop. It consists in giving what is inherently good for the sake of doing good. Nothing ought to convince us more of this truth or make us more proud of it than to recall how the dissolution of the monasteries, chantries and colleges in the 16th century was followed by an ex-

plosion of educational charity which appropriated, or reappropriated, to education a vast volume of revenue, mostly revenue secured upon land.

To this day there are hundreds of thousands of people about — I am one of their number myself — who count themselves blessed beyond any personal deserts by having enjoyed the spoils of the monasteries as distilled by the charity of Tudor or Stuart England.

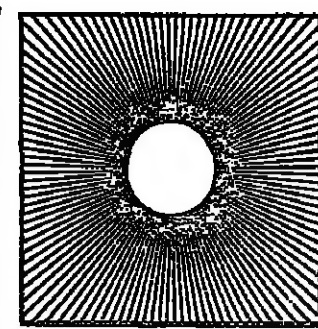
All true learning and all true teaching are to the glory of God. No other terms exist that can so convey the total absence of collateral motive or the inner compulsion to obey one of the strongest instincts of our hu-

man nature. When Alexander Pope, quoting the French philosopher Pierre Charron, wrote that "the proper study of mankind is man," he was not drawing a distinction between the humanities and the sciences but proclaiming that all learning is an exploration of man by himself, even while it takes the form of an investigation of what is not man.

That is a truth equally exemplified by study of the nature of matter or the theory of number, as much as the thoughts, words, and actions of the people of Periclean Athens. It is a reminder, sorely necessary at recurrent moments of incipient barbarism like the present, that places of education where Latin and Greek are not

learnt and taught are as defective as places of education where the natural or mathematical sciences cannot be studied, and that the recovery and reinterpretation of man's past experience and creations is an indispensable counterpart to the investigation and interpretation of the external world.

The state which tries to use its power to exalt and promote the one kind of learning to the disadvantage of the other is an inhuman and a barbarous state. In the end it will bring down upon its subjects the penalties which attend upon all inhumanity and barbarism, when the greedy expectations attached to the advancement of science turn to bitterness and disillusionment.



## FACE TO FAITH

Ronald Nicolson

SOME months ago this column carried an article by Dr Frances Young (October 5) summarising correspondence between her and myself after my university had invited her to speak at a conference in South Africa. She had to refuse, on the grounds of her own conscience and in solidarity with her association of University teachers and anti-apartheid movements.

South Africa is being boycotted in many fields. Most of these I endorse. Academic boycotts, a boycott of ideas — especially a boycott of Christian ideas — are another matter. Boycotts may have many objectives. They may be a kind of drawing aside of our skirts, we cannot fully ourselves by associating with such persons. They may be a punishment, a tit-for-tat in retribution for suffering caused. They may be a way for people living in the comfort of security to feel they have done a good thing at no cost to themselves.

These are surely not Christian motives. Some might wish to argue on Augustinian grounds that retributive punishment is a godly response, but surely none would suggest that Christians should refuse to associate with sinners, or what price the Incarnation? Nor can a personally painless way of siding with the angels have much to do with the Christian taking up one's cross.

Christians participate in boycotts on the analogy of the child sent to its room, to use the threat of isolation as a means of change. Christians cannot rest until there is change in South Africa. Apartheid is amongst the most disgusting ideologies to have emerged in human history, degrading both victim and oppressor.

But how best to facilitate change? Violent revolution, though in my view morally defensible, is most unlikely to succeed for many years, and would leave such irredeemable scars as to prove a hollow victory. A united black workers' front is a tool that is slowly emerging, but with no funds with which to support themselves in a long and arduous struggle, they are easily replaced. It is not likely soon to be effective.

The only immediate prospect for change is a conversion of the hearts of white South Africans. In the face of white intransigence it is understandable that many have given up hope that this can be achieved.

Yet it is this conversion that boycotters hope for. Christians surely share this hope. If God hates the sin but loves and seeks to redeem the sinner, we must say that while apartheid is wicked, white South Africans are still redeemable.

But no change of heart can be achieved solely through pressure from outside. Change must be initiated also from within. And within white South Africa it is in the Universities and churches that change is most heartily desired. South Africans complain that the world has double standards, that it criticises South Africa and condones other equally wicked regimes.

I am sure this is true, but it is also true that it should be so. White South Africans claim to share in the enlightenment of the Western and Christian traditions of civilisation, and should be held to the same standards as those who make no such claims, by those standards.

They wish to be civilised and Christian. For this reason boycotts may be and have been effective. But if boycotting means cutting off all contact with the academic and Christian communities in South Africa, then the well-springs for change will be blocked.

Dr Young made the valid point that South African universities and churches have been weak and compromised in their stance, talking but not doing much. Christians will know that such failure, in a fallen world, must be expected. But these institutions do at least desire change and have sometimes been quite brave about it. Individual scholars, students and church people have suffered for their stance.

The search for academic and Christian truth in South Africa cannot happen in isolation. Without encouragement, and, necessary, stringent correction from colleagues in the outside world, it must become introverted and withered, if it survives at all. A boycott which extends to refusing contact with South African academics and Christians will effectively kill this search, and make change impossible.

Dr Ronald Nicolson is head of the Department of Religious Studies in the University of Natal, South Africa.



A Christmas picket at Markham colliery, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire. Picture by Denis Thorpe

## From the heart of Thatcherland

LEE DIGGINS, DOREEN MASSEY, HILARY WAINWRIGHT

Chelmsford. The connections take many different forms. For some it is a blood relation. Contributors from all over sign themselves "miners' daughter," "late miner (Rhonda)," "miners' grandson" and the like.

For others it is the memory of a struggle and hardships past. I am old enough to remember the '26 Lock-out and the General Strike. My father held me up to watch the Hunger Marchers of 1932. There are memories of the soup kitchens of '26. "Toast and margarine (breakfast), lentil soup (dinner) and jam and bread (tea)." I must be one of very few people now alive who was amongst the pickets (I was 13 years old) when the hundreds of police charged them.

The politics of the support is varied, but most contributors, North and South, employed and unemployed, workers and company directors, pro Scargill and anti-Scargill, unite in heartfelt and sometimes vitriolic attacks on Margaret Thatcher and her government. "Anti-Scargill, anti all

violence, but above all anti-Thatcher. Good Luck" says one contributor, expressing the views of many who had reservations about aspects of the strike but had even more about the government's use of community hardship as a political weapon. "It was going to be £40 but after seeing Mrs Thatcher on TV last night we've made it £50," said another. A further donation came with a note attached "from well wishers in Sussex who strongly dislike loathsome Thatcher's stinking policies."

If the miners don't win, Thatcher will run riot and we all know what that will lead to," says a school leaver who has been on the dole for five months. A woman from Staines amplifies his fear. "There is no democracy, it is just a dictatorship. I am 40, and I fear for the future for my children and grandchildren."

The theme of the miners' dictatorship is echoed again and again. "Please accept this small donation for your fight against dictatorship." Two pensioners write "We hope we shall live long

enough to see this present government brought down and a happier England restored."

For some the belief that the miners' strike is also a struggle against a dictatorial government evokes comparisons with the war. "We were both involved in the war," I received the issues of medal and thought we had triumphed in keeping our country free! Now the NUM is fighting the battles of us all." The strike brought back other memories of the war: "I am old enough to remember how much the miners responded to all that was asked of them during the war, and feel indignant that this be forgotten in hard times now."

Several writers attack the government from another patriotic standpoint. A couple from Reading write: "May God forgive this government for what they are doing to this country." A woman sending the money she would otherwise have spent on her own Christmas festivities writes "I always thought that this was a caring and

compassionate country — I find it inconceivable and appalling that the government will tolerate the situation we have at present." And an ex-Notts miner giving his Christmas bonus says "We wish all the strikers success for if they let Mrs Belgrave win, and take us back to the thirties, this country won't be worth defending."

Thatcher's accusations against the "Enemy Within" aroused patriotic feelings rather different from those she intended. A Welshman living in Rottingdean, Sussex, talks proudly of "my people in the Rhonda Valley, my people in Wales, miners throughout my country. They are all my people." If they are the Enemy Within, then I'm proud to be with them. We know who the real enemies are."

Many people made positive links between the miners' strike and their own concerns. Some wrote from a peace movement, others from a variety of environmental and ecological perspectives. Several groups and individuals from ethnic minorities de-

scribed their feelings of solidarity. A branch of the Indian Worker's Association sent a large cheque with a note declaring its commitment to solidarity with struggling miners. "A Cypriot writes: 'I am from a miners' family. My father had to work 12 hours a day until 1958 when, only with a strike, they won a 40 hour week.'

A Women's Aid Centre sent a cheque because they felt a common cause with the miners. "We too," they said, "are suffering at the hands of the Tory government. Next year our Urban Aid grant will be halved, the following year none at all..." Several gay contributors identified themselves with notes. A generous cheque was sent bringing "best wishes from two of the miners' many gay supporters."

A civil servant from GCHQ who refused to resign from the union sent £250. At least six letters came from people who had bought and sold British Telecom shares —

## When the British judiciary does just what India pleases



## OUT OF COURT

Manjit Gill

On December 14 a 30-year-old Sikh preacher, Jasvir Singh, a nephew of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranvale, the late religious leader of the Sikhs, arrived at Heathrow and applied for leave to enter as a visitor. He had previously visited this country from August to October and anticipated no difficulties on this occasion. But difficulties arose thick and fast for Jasvir Singh.

He was detained in custody for five days and questioned by the Home Secretary. Finally, he decided that his presence here would not be conducive to the public

good. Political asylum was also refused. An application to the High Court for leave to apply for judicial review of the Home Secretary's decision was peremptorily dismissed. Jasvir Singh now lies in the Red Fort in New Delhi accused of all manner of political crimes against the Indian Government, despite the fact that he has been living in Dubai for the past eight years and had next to no contact with Sant Bhindranvale.

Jasvir Singh's case is disturbing because it shows clearly how such decisions can be taken on political or economic grounds with little regard to the individual's human rights, and how ineffective these courts have become when it comes to reviewing such decisions.

The refusal of leave to enter came late on Wednesday December 19. The Home Office, usually so reluctant to aid judicial review of its decisions, did all it could to facilitate the quick disposal of Jasvir Singh's application for leave to apply for judicial review of the refusal.

They insisted further that it be heard on Friday, December 21, the last day of the term before the courts arose for the Christmas vacation. They took the unusual step of briefing a senior counsel to resist the application. Such applications are usually heard ex parte, and the respondent has no right to be heard. In this case not only did the Divisional Court

and the Court of Appeal give the Home Office leave to be heard but allowed them to file an affidavit from a Home Office official.

The applicant's request for an adjournment to allow him time to file an affidavit in reply was refused. Both the Divisional Court and the Court of Appeal turned down the application. The higher court showed some passing concern when they asked counsel for the Home Secretary what the hurry was, to which counsel could find no better reply than that the applicant had had sufficient time to prepare his case!

And yet what were the reasons for the Home Secretary's decision? Jasvir Singh had last visited India in March, well before the sacking of the Golden Temple in June. On his subsequent visit to this country he had spent part of his time helping the Sikh youth to organise into a group called the International Sikh Youth Federation. This was necessary, he felt, to awaken the spirit of Sikhism in young Sikhs in this country and make them aware of their heritage. The Federation itself has predominantly religious and charitable objectives.

Jasvir Singh also spoke at some Sikh temples, urging the congregations to become better Sikhs. The British Government was happy enough to let him do this. He was breaking no law. Indeed the angry attitude of some young Sikhs here immediately after the slaughter

of Sikhs in the Golden Temple became more restrained under his calming influence.

Why then should the Home Secretary refuse him leave to enter on this occasion? On December 20, the Indian Express newspaper reported that Mr R. C. Aurora, the new Indian Deputy High Commissioner in London, had met Mr David Waddington of the Home Office and had demanded the deportation of Jasvir Singh. His alleged anti-Indian Government activities could not only be injurious to the growing cordial relations between India and Britain but could disturb the peace among the Asian community here.

Mr Waddington further told Mr Aurora, the Indian Express reported, that Jasvir Singh would have every chance to prove his innocence in the Indian Courts. Perhaps he should also have told Mr Waddington that special courts to deal with so-called Sikh terrorists have been set up in India.

The trials in such "courts" are held in camera and, by virtue of a statutory regulation, the defendants in effect have been made guilty till proven innocent. The Indian Express went on to say that if Jasvir Singh were to be "deported," Mr Aurora would have done a commendable job.

The Indian Government is clearly concerned by the way Sikhs in this country are drawing attention to the un-

just oppression of Sikhs in Punjab which remains under military control. In recent months it has put great pressure on the British Government to muzzle the Sikhs in this country. A large contract with British Aerospace was cancelled as was a visit to India by the Minister for Defence, Mr Heseltine.

In the absence of hard evidence it is not surprising that the Home Office took five days to relent to the pressure from the Indian Government. But relent they did. Their capitulation does not bode well for the protection of an individual's rights.

One of the accusations levelled at Jasvir Singh was that he had advocated a separate Sikh State. The question of whether he did or not hardly arises. Since when has such an accusation been a sufficient reason for regarding a person's presence here as not conducive to the public good?

The other accusation was that Jasvir Singh had said at a meeting in Luton that funds collected there would be used to buy firearms for the Sikh struggle in the Punjab. This was disputed by Jasvir Singh. In refusing to review the Home Secretary's decision, the courts gave no opportunity to examine the allegation.

Further, the Home Secretary's decision to refuse political asylum was based on the false premise that Jasvir Singh would return to his home in Abu Dhabi

which has no extradition treaty with India. In fact Jasvir Singh's home is in Dubai which has removed so-called Sikh agitators to India.

The failure of the Home Office to appreciate this should have provided ample ground for a judicial review of the Home Secretary's decision. But the Court of Appeal failed to pay sufficient regard to this point, and proceeded merely on the basis that they could not review a decision of the Home Secretary made on the not conducive to the public good ground.

They relied on the case of R v Secretary of State for the Home Dept. ex P. Hosenball (1977). But in that case the Court of Appeal refused to review the Home Secretary's decision to deport Mr Hosenball, a radical U.S. journalist, on the ground that it was a case of exclusion in the interests of national security. The issue of national security did not even arise in Jasvir Singh's case.

The Court of Appeal in giving its judgment stressed that there was a need to establish cordial relations between India and Britain. It would seem therefore that the rights of the individual are to be secondary to political expediency. It is ironic that had Jasvir Singh been given leave to enter, and had the Indian Government subsequently tried to extradite him, they would have failed on the simple ground that



Those who attempt to kill themselves and fail aren't necessarily failures. Often one long talk is all they need. It means someone somewhere has taken their misery seriously, and has cared that they are unhappy.

## To be or not to be is not the only question



Polly Toynbee

LAST WEEK the Samaritans reported yet another increase in the distress calls they received last year. The number of young men killing themselves had gone up, though the number of girls had gone down. The trend in suicides over the past five years has been upwards, though the figures themselves, the Samaritans believe, are arbitrary and deceptive, depending greatly on the attitudes of coroners. Coroners wish to protect families, and are increasingly reluctant to bring in a suicide verdict, where any possible verdict is available. Similarly, crude comparisons between countries bear little scrutiny. Hungary, while appearing quite high on the list, is said to greatly under-estimate its figures, since the state is unwilling to record that any of its citizens might be unhappy. Switzerland tops the suicide league, with Belgium, Sweden, then Britain next, but social attitudes towards suicide may have more to do with records than actual numbers of deaths.

In Britain the Department of Health does not even collate the numbers of people brought to hospitals who might be classed as attempted suicides. The Samaritans make a guessimate of about 200,000 attempts a year — or one every 2½ minutes. They

do not know if the increased number of distress calls they receive is only a measure of their own success in attracting the near-suicidal to their service, but they strongly suspect a genuine increase in the level of despair.

What happens to those who do attempt to kill themselves depends on where you live, and which particular doctors and nurses you encounter on being admitted to hospital. It is still all too common for over-dose cases to be given short shrift by hard-pressed accident and emergency departments who regard them as attention-seeking nuisances, taking up time and beds better used for the "genuinely" ill and injured. A short sharp stomach pump and a brisk homily is all they receive in many hospitals, before being bundled out back to their wretched lives with little offer of help or support.

But there are some hospitals who have set up special units. One of them is St. Stephens, in London, which gets more than its fair share of attempted suicides. Within its catchment area falls the Earls Court Road, and its surrounding desert of cheap rooming houses, and bed-sits, a gathering ground of the lonely rootless adrift in London looking for work.

The team of three social workers and three doctors had to struggle to get some beds allocated to a special suicide unit. In spite of weekly fluctuations, their beds are usually full, and each social worker has an average weekly caseload of about ten people.

Dr Peter Robde, one of the psychiatrists in charge of the discreetly named Carlyle Unit, divides those he sees into four fairly distinct categories — those who clearly meant to kill themselves, were only prevented by chance — those who were desperate and didn't care what happened to them, but wanted an immediate release — those who were making a

cry for help, or a cry of anger, often against someone else, and a final more confused group who may have made accidental attempts, or simply wanted a temporary release, a "long sleep" rather than death.

He says, with a wry smile, that here, perched on the borders of Chelsea, St. Stephens Hospital sees the changes in fashion first. He hopes and believes that attempted suicide as a gesture is rapidly going out of fashion. "I think, thank goodness, that it is losing some of its glamour, some of its Marilyn Monroe image. I find the glorification of suicide most sinister. Everybody knows it is a cry for help, a bid for attention. They can become quite angry if they see it as a manipulative gesture directed against them. It is more likely to be seen as childish, pitiful, a bit silly. Though of course it can still elicit a great deal of guilt."

It is mainly the very young, he says, who still use a suicide attempt as a gesture of that kind. "The tragedy is that they don't know how dangerous it is. I have seen too many who take something like Paracetamol and think it relatively safe because they can buy it in a chemist and they make sure they get found and taken to hospital. What they often don't know is that they may survive the attempt, only to die in very great pain through the notes of the accident department, and find people listed as walking in "worried and distressed" sent out "Reassured," and wonder if this might be some opportunity missed. Patients are admitted into a hospital bed only if they are medically ill or poisoned enough, or clearly acute psychiatric cases, and willing to stay.

The social workers in the unit wait to be called down to the accident and emergency department, when someone is admitted. They wish, rather plaintively, that they were called more often. They look through the notes of the accident department, and find people listed as walking in "worried and distressed" sent out "Reassured," and wonder if this might be some opportunity missed. Patients are admitted into a hospital bed only if they are medically ill or poisoned enough, or clearly acute psychiatric cases, and willing to stay.



What of the sane, rational suicides, those advocated by the Voluntary Euthanasia Society, whose most distinguished member, Arthur Koestler, killed himself last year? The St Stephens unit sees it as their task to prevent those too.

interviewed at length, once they are conscious enough. It may be the only offer of help they get. But many of the patients are in a hurry to get out, ashamed of their act, and afraid of anyone else hearing about it. They are asked a barrage of questions, and the severity of their state is assessed. These social workers think it very important that the act should be taken seriously, and the patient made to feel that what they have done matters, and that at least one person somewhere has taken note.

The experts I spoke to all felt unemployment had had its effect on the increase in suicides, but then it was hard to pin down to particular cases. The social workers, keen on jargon, talked of so many young males being "derailed" in society. Almost all their attempted suicide cases are unemployed. Also they added tentatively, many men are caught in the change of power relationships between men and women. Women were becoming more independent and powerful and that, too, left men with uncertainty about their role.

Is suicide necessarily a kind of madness? Society tends to feel obliged to say it is. "While the blame of his/her mind was disturbed" is a common coroners' phrase, to ease the pain of relatives, and maybe of society. What of the sane, rational suicides, those advocated by the Voluntary Euthanasia Society, whose most distinguished member, Arthur Koestler, killed himself last year? The St Stephens unit sees it as their task to prevent those too.

They have to seek to ameliorate their lives, even if they will still be unhappy," they say, tentatively. Taking at random some of their recent cases, there is the old man in his late seventies, whose wife had been killed in an accident. He was due to be moved to sheltered accommodation, and couldn't face life. He had a stroke, no family, no friends, and had lost everything. He took pills but at the last moment panicked and called his GP. He hadn't been able to face the thought of his body being left undetected for weeks.

Now he was being released back to his flat again, and it was hoped the whole drama had cured him of suicidal tendencies, but no one thought the old man was now going to be happy. Most of the old people they get refuse to admit they tried to kill themselves. The stigma against suicide from their youth, when it was illegal and certainly immoral, makes them deny it.

The commonest precipitating factor of the attempted suicides brought to St Stephens, they say, is desertion by a lover or husband or wife, or for the young, rows with parents.

A man who was highly dependent on his wife, brought in the other day, his wife having left him. When they married he had been a success, and she had a humble clerical job. But he had failed, and she had risen to the top of a large company. Their roles reversed, and he was weak and uncertain, and increasingly dependent on her. When she finally left, he saw nothing for himself, with only the wife of another man to be abandoned again.

A 16-year-old girl, who had run away from home, after being left by her boyfriend, had settled into a bed-sit, taken up with another boy, only to be abandoned again. She took a large overdose. A married woman whose husband had just deserted her for a girl the same age as her daughter also took an overdose.

But these are not by any means necessarily "manipulative" gestures, the social workers say. Often it is a personal gesture, a turning point in someone's life, an event that marks an important change. They might not do it again, but they have been through a kind of "rite of passage," and emerge feeling better. But they say, it is most important that someone should be there to talk to them, to mark the event, and to give it due significance.

But motives are rarely clear. Many of those intent on dying still cling to notions of the "happy death," Ophelia-like, fantasising that they will be able to escape, to make them reluctant to use any deforming method like hanging or jumping. "Little do they know what pills, or worse, carbon monoxide, make you look like," one said

darkly. Some of the younger, less seriously suicidal ones, have fantasies about their families "gathering round their dead body, still somehow imagining that they will be there to witness the scene with pleasure."

I was not entirely sure how much the social worker's own prejudices came into her criticism of a spate of "Sloane" girls, they had recently had through their beds. "They are the most emotionally disabled people I have seen," she said. "They are brought up, programmed to make light of things, deny emotions, turn everything into jokes and nicknames. They were brought up in institutions, and thrown out into Chelsea flats, paid for by their parents, where they can't cope at all."

She told of one particular 18-year-old "Sloane" girl who was found overdosed on her doorstep. It turned out to be the anniversary of her own mother's suicide. "The family had never spoken about it, it had all been brushed aside, and she had never been given the chance of expressing her feelings. The family kept everything under wraps, never ruffled the surface of life with their emotions." They gave her the chance to talk, and to cry.

Running this unit is a painful and difficult job. The interviews, sometimes hours long, with deeply distressed and desperate people, can be harrowing. "We have to put everything we can into these interviews. This is their only chance, and we have to make the most of it. Some do come back, but most of them put the incident behind them with shame and embarrassment. Of those they try to follow up, only a few accept further counselling or help. "But often the long talk is all they need. It means someone somewhere has taken their misery seriously, and has cared that they are unhappy. The event has gone recorded, and they often feel better afterwards."

Equality cannot be achieved while 99.99 per cent of women consider 'feminism' to be a dirty word. Chinyelu Onwurah reports on the need for a change of image

## Sixties and Seventies lib hasn't done much for the modern Ms

IN THE commercial world the success of any product is measured by the extent to which it penetrates its market. Viewed from this angle, feminism of the brand produced in the sixties and packaged in the seventies, has failed. The vast majority of women are not feminists, do not want to be feminists, and are in fact antagonised by the term and all it implies.

Many believe in equal rights, in their personal right to a good education and a fulfilling career, but they shun the label "feminist" before all others. Indeed, the phrase "I'm not a feminist but..." is so common that, in mixed society it has become the required precursor of any vaguely anti-sexist remark.

This is due partly to an increasing backlash against the "if you can't beat 'em, join 'em" feminism of the past, which was little more than masculinisation encouraging women to assume the aims, ideals, and outlook of men in the hope of achieving equality through imitation. Just as tomboys were allowed to play with the boys, providing they turned their back on their own sex, so women were allowed to join in the adult games of big business and company politics — providing they became men.

But most women do not want to lose their identity in order to gain their rights. In rejecting male-orientated values, many are rejecting feminism as being unnecessary, arguing that women have always been able to get what they wanted, providing they were determined enough. These feminists believe they can win their own personal struggle for position on their own terms, without help from any quarter and with no ideology save that of self-interest. They forget that the second they step into the street they take on the identity of the female stereotype with all this implies, becoming the object portrayed in magazines, films, books, and adverts. They cannot counter-act this on their own.

Some women feel feminism is unnecessary because of what it has already achieved. "Look how far we've come," they say, pointing to Mrs X, taken woman on some board of directors, "look how little there is left to do." For every one woman manager there are 100,000 managed women, manipulated women, whose level of existence is determined and restricted by their sex. To say that their daughters' daughters will be free is pointless.

Feminism has never been interested in the condition of women 100 years hence in the social Utopia to come, feminism is concerned with the condition of women here, now, at this moment in time, and for every second of their lives. In spite of the Sex Discrimination Act, women are still concentrated in low paid, menial or semi-skilled jobs — so long as this is the

case, no one has the right to pat themselves on the back. Or else the positive feminists, with much more emphasis on the former than the latter, seek to highlight the "positive" aspects of being female: the willingness to self-sacrifice, the acceptance of suffering, the constancy of affection, finding the essence of femininity in the by-products of oppression, ignoring the more tangible results around. Women, whether inherently or through conditioning, do have characteristics which are unique and precious and they can be a source of solace but not fulfillment.

Because women seem reluctant to accept feminism does not mean oppression is necessary to them, nor that feminism should be forced on them, as some of the old guard, disillusioned with the reality of women to see the light, suggest. To say that women ought to be dragged kicking and screaming into the feminist wilderness is to deny women the right that they themselves fought for — the right to self-determination. But the others, who find in motherhood and Mediterranean middle-age the panacea for all ills, are no better. Attempting to force women out of the home is wrong, but to try to entice them into the fields back to the "earth mother" idol is ridiculous.

In truth feminism fails not because of its ideals, but its image. Of course a movement

concerned only with itself is above such trivialities as "image" but feminism needs to become a mass movement and the main barrier between it and the majority of women is its own image, the image of the man-hating, left-wing lesbian which the gutter press and the establishment have managed to perpetuate. What is the barrier between them and the majority of women? They feel threatened by this image, are merely amused by it, few are attracted, most are violently repelled. To accept the label "feminist" is to be immediately identified with what is in fact only a minority within the feminist movement. The image is inaccurate and is undesirable because it is misleading, if for no other reason.

Feminism must shake off this image and present itself as the natural expression of the collective desire of women for sexual parity. All that has been achieved so far has been accomplished by a minority of women using the inertia of the majority. What needs to be achieved is a wholesale reconditioning of attitudes and mentalities. In a long term, this cannot be achieved by 0.001 per cent of women, it can never be achieved while 99.99 per cent consider feminism to be a dirty word. Some progress can be made by a minority, but only if it is a minority which condemns tomorrow's women to today's problems. For the future, feminism needs to be able to say, I speak for women — and speaks the truth.

**An acceptable LIE**

Barry Pimlott rang..... Jennifer Cole's Personal Assistant..... at Walmer & Wilcox (Publishers) Ltd..... He said to her..... She said to him..... The Consequence was..... and The World said.....

**An acceptable LIE**

Mary Truscott rang..... Jennifer Cole's Personal Assistant..... at Walmer & Wilcox (Publishers) Ltd..... She said to her..... She said to her..... The Consequence was..... and The World said.....

**An acceptable LIE**

Harry Wetlock rang..... Jennifer Cole's Personal Assistant..... at Walmer & Wilcox (Publishers) Ltd..... He said to her..... She said to him..... The Consequence was..... and The World said.....

**The unacceptable TRUTH**

Larry Diplock rang..... Jennifer Cole's Personal Assistant..... at Walmer & Wilcox (Publishers) Ltd..... He said to her..... She said to him.....

Can I speak to Jennifer Cole, please?

Frightfully sorry... she's not in today... Her car broke down...

Oh dear! I see... right, fine... thanks

As Business Folk, we're of one Accord... A man is lost without his Ford...

LOOKING after her KIDS??? Bloody Hell, what kind of excuse is that???

We all agree! He's not alone! Domestic cases should be left at home!

As Business Folk, you new business is too boring! We're bound to die!

As Business Folk, we know full well... That lunch may last a longish spell...

As Business Folk, we know it's true... Meetings can last the whole day through...

## Vanity Fair

EVERYONE knows that a Socialist Borough is a soft touch, so those who hold the purse strings for Urbleton have to keep a sharp look-out for malingerers pretending to be invalids and cripples and trying to wrinkle another benefit out of the D.H.S.S. Attendance and Mobility Allowances are a particular temptation to spongers, because they don't detract from any other benefits and are tax free. So to make sure claimants really need them after all the time, or really can't walk, D.H.S.S. has an extra tangle of procedures ready to deter them, including stringent medicals carried out by some very sticky Doctors.

With any luck, even the majority of persons entitled to benefit can be made to feel they're sponging or making unreasonable demands, and so give up their claims but they persist, a claim will naturally take a very long time. Two persons in Urbleton have died waiting, but at least, it proved they were genuine.

To took Mrs X three years to get hers. She has 50 fits a year with no advance warning. Her husband gave up work to look after her and save her from scalding, injuring or killing herself or their baby. But D.H.S.S. Delegated Medical Practitioner couldn't decide whether she was deserving or not, and he wasn't too clear about the words "constant attention," so he said No.

Mrs X got Urbleton People's Welfare to help her and appealed to the Social Security Commissioner, who decided that although the fits weren't continuous, the danger was, and so, therefore, was the necessity for supervision. And it's not every Commissioner who can work that one out. It was a Precedent. Commissioner told the Practitioner that he'd "misdirected himself."

Being keen on objectivity, D.H.S.S. choose their own doctors, because the Claimants' own GPs would be biased and bound to side with their patients. Of course some of D.H.S.S. doctors have a stainless reputation and character, but sadly Mrs X got a stinker. So do lots of other claimants, because D.H.S.S. are usually retired, somewhat bumbling and often in and out like a flicking switch.

There's one in Urbleton who examined a diabetic old lady briskly, whizzed off, wrote his report, filled in results of her urine test, but often left the list of things on her sideboard. Another watched a lady go down the stairs on her bum, but still couldn't recommend a Mobility Allowance.

Anyway the Appeals Court often likes to check on the Practitioners, so they make claimants walk up and down the hall at Court a few times to prove they can't, or so that Tribunal can see the spongers, those who have pretend thrombosis, diabetes, severe obesity, and the like. Judges and doctors stand around having a good stare, and there's a bed next door for the claimant to be carried to when they fall down, because we live in a Humane Society.

The trouble is that many claimants like to appear independent and so are reluctant to expose their every weakness to a strange, crusty old doctor who hasn't a moment to waste. They earn the admiration of our Leaders. Guts being a quality held in high regard nowadays, but unfortunately, they don't earn themselves a Mobility or Attendance Allowance.

But things are looking up. D.H.S.S. commissioned a report from Mr. O'Brien, who recommended use of GPs and dispensing with dubious doctors, so more persons may receive their allowances. Then they can spend lots on mini-cabs to get them around, and that will boost private industry, which will employ our leaders, and it isn't odd that you get a happy ending for everyone.

Michele Hanson



## Silent night, holding tight

wont. Everyone keeps saying that all they want is peace and I'm not surprised.

Sometime after midnight I

switched by accident to European A Go-Go (Channel 4), five-and-a-half hours of music and pop. At the moment when a savage-looking man in a bandanna called Jango (the man, that is, not the scarf) was stamping off, "That's it," he cried incensed, "I quit!"

A Swiss on a monitor — 14 countries were taking part — inquired nervously if they were going to shoot him. They would not feel tempted by the invitation? Nothing is easier to start a world war than to start a small-scale peace-union nation linkups. It was exactly the sort of thing that makes live television so, well, like life.

is extremely popular with children as a result of her Saturday television show and natural charm. The trouble is that it is out of character for Cinderella to take too active an interest in the audience, who would love it if she did. Cinderella is a girl to whom things happen rather than one who happens to things. Apart from loving animals, and being kind to

poor Nicobars' willing, whimsical buttons. Miss Langford whiplashed a few pop numbers, and gets swept off her feet by Maureen Scott's buxom Prince Charming. Now that, as my four-year-old daughter said, is a dubious proposition: "She ought to be a man." I pointed out that it was just as logical as having ugly sisters, who were drag queens in not funny enough punk costumes. For the sake of the movie, I'll let it drop.

Adults will, however, regret the absence of a big variety name. A patchwork quilt like this script desperately needs an epic limp wrist, a voice that will measure in inside trouser leg without a microphone, somebody with the energy and determination to grab us and keep grabbing.

The most endearing performance comes from Bill Owen as a strongly conceived and upright Baron Hardup who keeps well clear of his older

offspring; "They are so wicked, they get fan mail from JR." Would that it were true. As much time (and money) seemed to have been spent on the set and costumes as on the script.

## Alex Hamilton charts the 100 fastest-selling paperbacks

1984 alone added 270,362 to a reprint of Paul Scott's *Jewel In The Crown* (Granada £2.95), and an aggregate of 494,879 for three other Scott titles. An earlier Barbara Bradford title, *Woman Of Substance*, had a TV boost of 243,106. In the spring of 1985 *Hollywood Wives* will be given an extra gallop when a *Dynasty*-type

Among many formidable backlist performers are Catherine Cookson, with 30 million copies in print and her 50th title coming up from Corgi in the spring; 512,034 (Coronet); 515,321 more for Shirley Conroy's *Love Letters* (Doubleday). As dedicated, Orwell sales were a bonanza for Penguin: 625,416 for 1984, and 254,223 for *Animal Farm*.

	IMPRINT PRICE	MONTH
Sphere	\$2.50	Aug
Puffin	\$1.50	Feb
NEL	\$2.25	July
Corgi	\$2.95	July
Sphere	\$2.95	April
NEL	\$1.85	May
Corgi	\$2.50	Aug
Fontana	\$2.95	April
Granada	\$2.50	July
Sphere	\$2.50	Sept
Fontana	\$1.25	Nov
Fontana	\$2.50	Sept
Arrow	\$1.85	Nov

	Corgi	\$1.95	Sept
	Armada	\$2.95	June
	Arrow	\$1.75	June
	Fontana	\$1.75	Feb
(US)	Fontana	\$1.95	May
	Coronet	\$3.50	Sept
	Penguin	\$1.95	April
	Sphere	\$2.50	July
	Pan	\$1.95	Jan
	Fontana	\$1.95	Aug
	Fontana	\$1.95	March
(USS)	Corgi	\$1.95	Jan
	Pan	\$1.95	Feb
	Corgi	\$2.50	Nov

S)	Fontana	\$1.75	June
	Arrow	\$1.25	Feb
	Fontana	\$1.75	June
	Arrow	\$1.75	Apr
	Hippo	\$2.50	Oct
	Picador	\$2.95	Nov
	Unwin	\$3.50	Oct
	Pan	\$1.95	Aug
Y	Granada	\$2.50	Oct
(K)	Pan	\$1.75	Nov
	Corgi	\$1.95	Nov
)	Futura	\$3.25	July
	Granada	\$1.85	Aug
)	NEL	\$2.50	Apr

Gramma	\$2.50	Sept
Star	\$2.25	April
Arena	\$2.95	Oct
Granada	\$1.95	June
Arrow	\$2.25	May
Picador	\$2.50	July
Coronet	\$1.95	Oct
Pan	\$1.95	Nov
Puffin	\$1.75	Oct
Corgi	\$2.50	June



**W. J. Weatherby on the belated decision to publish Hemingway's *The Dangerous Summer***

## Coup de grace

and only about 44,000 words will be published with an introduction by James Michener, the best-selling novelist and popular American authority on Spain and bullfighting. He defends the Scribner cuts. According to Michener, no book publisher would want to publish the whole manuscript "because

Hemingway's official biographer, Professor Carlos Baker of Princeton University, said the manuscript had been sitting at Scribner's for a long time because Charles Scribner Jr thought it wasn't worth bringing out in two volumes.

So far there has been no official explanation as to why it has taken 25 years to publish even an abridged version of a book that Hemingway had planned to publish at the same time as his memoir, *A Moveable Feast*. Having changed their decision not to publish at this late date, Scribner and Mrs Hemingway might have

This abridged version, like the edited posthumous novel, *Islands In The Stream*, published in 1970, seems to put sales potential above respect for Hemingway's original intentions. Even the dust

Cutting a manuscript in half makes it as much the editor's work as the author's, and so Charles Scribner Jr and his assistant, Michael Pletsch, should be given credit with Hemingway on the title page, and a full note should be included describ-

ing the cuts in detail. Although Michener argues that the average reader — even one who idolises Hemingway — will have lost little, Hemingway fans may prefer to judge for themselves.

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ucked in those days no previous terrorist links were considered suspect. The Irish people in the north of Ireland have, in recent years, been criticised and treated as a threat to the peace of the country. The Irish people in the north of Ireland have, in recent years, been criticised and treated as a threat to the peace of the country.

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Jane Hewland, left, raises a fuss about the likely demise of two programmes for ethnic minorities

Climt Eastwood and General Saint on Black On Black

Is Channel Four poking itself in the Eastern Eye?

EASTERN EYE and BLACK ON BLACK, Channel Four's major strands of programming for the black and Asian communities, begin their third series this week. It is no secret within the industry that Channel Four has given up on these series. The last time they were on air was in 1982. The series were cancelled because of a lack of audience. Channel Four has decided to cancel the series because of a lack of audience.



But most important, if blackness is the reason for a series then it must be the only reason. Political, religious, or cultural bias should not come into it. The series should report in a balanced way a consensus of views within the minority community. Otherwise you end up talking to only a minority within the minority and disenfranchising the rest.

And not only in this country. It is regularly viewed by people in India, East Africa, and the Middle East. It has been debated in the Indian parliament. And our team, when they visited India to cover the recent elections, were greeted as celebrities.

There seems to be no policy at all on this. And worst of all the one strand for women has vanished. As a result, a group that prove their wish to be catered for by buying vast quantities of magazines each week, still have no programming on television that's aimed specifically at them.

John Horgan reports on British invaders undercutting Ireland's press

Why it's iffy on the Liffey

THE already fragile economic base of a number of Irish newspapers is now being further undermined by a phenomenon which is possibly unique in Europe and may not exist on the same scale anywhere else in the world: the importation of competing newspapers across its borders.

The problem is most acute in the morning daily sector. Here the import sales are considerable. Estimated at 116,000, or almost 22% of the total daily morning newspapers sold, compared with 14% less than a decade ago.

The Irish dailies have become vulnerable to their English counterparts for a number of reasons. One is that there is no Irish morning tabloid.

Another factor has been the price-cutting at wholesale level which has enabled many popular British papers to sell for less in Ireland than they cost readers in England. The economies of scale involved in print runs of several million are such that the marginal cost of, say, the 10,000-plus copies of the Mirror which are sent to Ireland every night is extremely low.

Peter Bowles as The Bounder, right, and left in the new show, Lytton's Diary

Peter Bowles, star of To The Manor Born and The Irish RM, has a new series opening this week which is his own idea. Peter Fiddick reports

The Bounder sets up his own manor

learned to use such terms as "leg" meaning the long potential of a character or idea — and "clout," which is what you might suddenly find you've got when three series in a row hit the top of the ratings.

"I am," Bowles admits wryly, "a late developer." But this was also a time when the new wave of Fleet Street gossiping, led by the self-promoting Nigel Dempster, was putting the ethics of that trade in focus.

He first approached Tina Brown, but she had just signed as editor of Tatler. Philip Bradley, a writer with a lot of series experience, was an old friend, and together they spent three months thrashing out a package, including the format, story lines, and a pilot script.

Members of the Writers' Guild, by this time, are doubtless chewing the carpet. This is not, in normal television life, how things happen. Indeed not. A sort of thought they would be around at Thames doing the contract that afternoon. Months went by, and nothing happened.

The next test, he ponders, might be to try producing something himself. "Then I'll find out the realities very quickly, because that really is grown-up time: that's spending someone else's money."

One of the main culprits has been government: by refusing, delaying, and scaling down advertising rate changes on RTE, the State-owned commercial radio and television network, it has made electronic advertising infinitely cheaper. In the same period, the newspapers' market share of all advertising has fallen from 53% to 42%, eaten into by the growth of free sheets and private radio stations as well.

The jig was up — in the first reel Megan Tresidder on the pitfalls of switching media jobs



LAST June (funny how seven months can seem like 70) I left after three years' writing on a magazine to join Uden Associates Film and Television. The set-up didn't seem so alien from the magazine's research, producing and editing frames, instead of phrases. The magazine's photographic sessions seemed merely diminutive versions (fewer wires, cheaper bulbs) of what I imagined studio filming to be. (Oh, the power of the imagination.) It seemed a sideways move, no more. If the Monday Guardian could lump journalism and film together under Creative and Media, then why shouldn't I?

I found out why in about ten seconds, when I arrived on my first day at nine and realised I was an hour late. The film world means business. We worked long hours on the magazine, but not necessarily together. By the end of that first day, I had traversed a good deal more carpet than was my habit.

On The World Of Interiors the various departments were interdependent but separate — the paths between them used but not well-worn. Meetings of the whole staff just were not necessary. In film, though, the weekly meetings are vital, reinforcing the links of a tight chain of production.

It took me a week to realise that film is glossy on one side only — the non-emission side. Emulsion was about the only word I had understood in five days, being the only word that had anything in common with interiors.

There weren't to be any other such happy coincidences. For two weeks, I thought Umatic was pneumatic pronounced in a new way. It took even longer to cut the nervous single every time someone mentioned a Plogon.

The first schedule I typed would have had the camera crew rapping until they dropped if the Production Manager had not pointed out that Wrap (Up) usually comes with a W.

This film world, I was beginning to appreciate, was a craft industry, and I was about as qualified as a rush weaver with arthritis — or writer's cramp. Writing may be a craft but it doesn't take an apprenticeship to learn to give up your italic Osmaroid for an electric Olivetti. Nor does a pen turn into a bird's nest soup of writhing celluloid if you pick it up the wrong way.

Illustration by Merida Harper



**BBC****BBC DATA**  
Central London

BBC Data provides a manual and on-line information and research service to the BBC and, on a commercial basis, to outside companies and organisations.

**MARKETING MANAGER**

£13,152 - £16,094  
(Plus 15% for short-term contract)

Michael Tibbetts, Marketing Manager of BBC Data has been seconded to the BBC's Domesday Project as Assistant-Editor. As a consequence an 18 month short-term contract is offered, although consideration may be given to a permanent appointment. Trading activities of BBC Data include BBC Hulton Picture Library, BBC Data Enquiry Service and BBC Data Publications. Experience in marketing is required with a proven record of success backed up with a degree or diploma in Marketing or Business Studies. Lively personality, with tact and initiative. (Ref. 6220/GU)

**LIBRARIAN****HULTON PICTURE LIBRARY**

£13,693 - £16,723  
(Contract)

David Lee, Librarian, Hulton Picture Library, is being seconded to the BBC's Domesday Project. As a consequence a 15 month short-term contract is offered. The Library has more than 9 million pictures and operates commercially as well as providing a service to BBC departments. Management skills and business acumen are required, with a qualification in Librarianship or substantial experience of managing a library. (Ref. 6221/GU)

**RadioTimes**

Central London

The publishers of the Radio Times, BBC Publications, seek senior editorial staff for the Art and Programme sections of the Radio Times.

**SENIOR ART ASSISTANT**

£8,897 - £10,791

To direct a team responsible for the preparation of artwork and layouts for specific programme or feature pages in the Radio Times. Previous experience as a professional layout artist at a senior level on a publication of similar standing is essential, together with a BA in Graphic Design or equivalent and a proven ability to direct junior staff. (Ref. 6179/GU)

**SENIOR SUB-EDITORS**

£8,897 - £10,791

To supervise the compilation, preparation and presentation of the programme pages for either television or radio, and to maintain close links with programme output and production departments. Previous experience as a Sub-Editor at a senior level is essential, together with education to degree level or equivalent. Proven ability to supervise a team of Sub-Editors would be an advantage. (Ref. 6178/GU)

We are an equal opportunities employer

**THE LISTENER**

Central London

**SUB-EDITOR**

£9,604 - £11,674\*

To work as a member of a team, sub-editing a wide range of subject matter, writing headlines and captions, making up pages and proof-reading. Proven experience combined with sound editorial judgement; a well-informed interest in current affairs and the arts and the ability to work quickly and accurately under pressure, essential. (Ref. 6224/GU)

**LOCAL RADIO****TRAINEE REPORTERS**

We are looking for up to 12 people who are likely to be between the ages 18 to 30 to join a Course starting in October 1985. You will be trained over a period of 20 months in the basic skills to enable you to compete for a permanent post as a Local Radio Reporter at one of the Stations in England. You don't have to be a graduate to apply, but you must be able to offer a good level of academic attainment to at least 'A' level standard. You must also be able to demonstrate an informed interest in news and current affairs and a belief in the aims of BBC Local Radio. You will need a good writing style and microphone voice and you must be prepared to work anywhere in England. During your traineeship your salary will rise from £7,059 to £8,038 (current rates). This scheme is not open to anyone who has already undertaken journalistic training. (Ref. 3862/GU)

**REPORTERS**

£8,038 - £9,552\*

Radio Derby (Ref. 3861/GU)

Radio Merseyside based Liverpool (Ref. 3849/GU)

Are you a young ambitious reporter with at least three years' journalistic experience? If so we have vacancies that may interest you. The work is primarily reporting, interviewing, bulletin writing and newsreading. Good microphone voice and current driving licence, essential.

**PRODUCER**

Radio Northampton

£9,348 - £12,660

Plus allowance of £916 pa.

To work primarily on the production and presentation of general programmes. He/she will be a versatile broadcaster and a key contact with the station's audience, particularly with agricultural and educational interests and local youth. Good microphone voice; the ability to work under pressure; to handle technical equipment and a current driving licence, essential. (Ref. 3855/GU)

\*Plus allowance of £537 p.a.

Relocation expenses considered for permanent posts.

Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. and enclose s.a.e.): BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 5799.

**PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR**

(£17,500 - £18,500)

**DEFENCE HERITAGE,****SOUTH-EAST HAMPSHIRE - TOURISM**

A major programme is being launched to develop and market the rich defence heritage of south Hampshire as a significant tourist attraction and to exploit its economic potential. The Project Co-ordinator will have a key role in developing and implementing these plans and in securing co-ordination between the various heritage partners involved.

The post demands a person of stature and drive, able to weld together the plans and activities of a number of public and private owners. This broadly based tourism initiative complements the Portsmouth Naval Base Heritage Project.

A job description and application form are available from my office, quoting Reference 10055. The initial contract will be for a period of one year, but renewal thereafter is envisaged.

Closing date: 21st January, 1985.

Application forms available from:

The County Manager Services Officer  
Hampshire County Council  
The Castle, Winchester SO2 8UJ  
Tel: (0962) 54411, ext. 205/312.

**ile a Inner London Education Authority****HEAD OF PRIMARY LEARNING RESOURCES SUPPORT TEAM (Lib.D. or MRO II)**

Salary (as Librarian Grade D) £9,432 to £11,057 (subject to review) or (as Media Resources Officer Grade II) £9,105 to £10,764 (subject to review). Both scales plus £1,347 London Weighting.

Following the establishment of five teams, each providing learning resources support to primary schools in two divisions of the IEA, there is a vacancy for the post of Head of the team which will provide support to schools in Islington (Division 4) and Tower Hamlets (Division 5). The team will be based at Vauxhall Primary School, Vauxhall Street, London SE1, and if possible a 'satellite' base will be developed within the divisions.

The Head of Team will manage a staff of Media Resources Officers and one Librarian and develop and contribute to the work undertaken in schools.

Applicants are invited from Chartered Librarians or IEA qualified Media Resources Officers with experience of advising on, or developing learning resource provision for primary schools and appreciation of current concerns in primary education, including curriculum developments and applications of new technology.

This post is suitable for job share.

Application forms and full job descriptions are available from Miss Denise Hill, EQ/Estab 2, Room 368, County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Completed application forms to be returned not later than January 21, 1985.

IEA is an equal opportunities employer.

**Library Association RECORD**

Experienced journalist required as Deputy Editor (part-time) for the monthly journal of the Library Association. This is a new post.

The Record is the official journal of the Association with a circulation of 25,000; it carries news, debate, comment and short articles on professional matters.

The Deputy Editor will be responsible to the Editor and will work on a part-time basis (24 days per week preferred but alternative arrangements negotiable). The successful applicant will be able to deputise effectively for the Editor in all areas, should be able to write well and quickly, have a good knowledge of magazine production and an awareness of current affairs. Some knowledge of libraries would be an advantage but is not essential. Graduate preferred.

Salary in the region of £10,000 p.a. inc. London Weighting pro rata (i.e. approx. £5000).

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Administrative Officer, The Library Association, 7 Ridgmont Street, London WC1E 7AE, returnable by 25 January 1985.

**EXHIBITIONS DESIGNER**

We need an experienced Designer to join a team working on a variety of exhibitions in The Design Centres and other venues.

Applicants must have a good general education, design training and not less than three years' relevant experience. Knowledge of typography and the ability to work to high standards in presentation layouts and working drawings are essential.

The starting salary will be in the range £7,300 to £9,000 pa, depending on qualifications and experience. Other benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme and 24½ days' annual holiday. The Design Council is an equal opportunities employer.

For further details and an application form please contact:

Ms Gillian Webb  
Personnel Officer  
The Design Council  
28 Fitzmark Lane  
London SW1V 4SU  
Telephone 01-839 8000 ext 30

**SALES REPRESENTATIVE LONDON**

We are a fast-growing distributor of American and British independent publishers.

We require a young, enthusiastic person to represent our unique list in the London area and help maximise sales to the trade and specialist outlets.

Applicants should have previous book sales experience, preferably with a good knowledge of London bookshops.

Salary and expenses negotiable. Own car preferred.

Apply in writing with full career details and salary level, required to:

Don Skirving, Airlift Book Company, 14 Baltic Street, London EC1Y 0TB.

**PRODUCTION ASSISTANT**

Bay Coward Garden publishing company need a young and intelligent person for advertisement copy checking and general production duties. Must have a lively personality and be able to type 5000 p.p.m. to begin.

Telephone Sally or Lynda on 340 1315.

**PREMISES THE NORWICH ARTS CENTRE****GENERAL MANAGER**

Premises has entered an exciting new phase. We need an energetic person with management skills to work closely with the Director in developing the Centre's future.

For a job description contact:

Carol Whitman  
Premises  
Norwich Arts Centre  
Reeves Yard, St Benedicts Street  
Norwich NR2 4PL. Tel 0603 680322

Please enclose s.a.e.

Salary in region £8,900-£7,300.

Premises is an equal opportunities employer.

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**GLC**

Working for London

**Grants Officers**

The provision of grant-aid for a wide range of ethnic minority, community and voluntary projects is an essential part of the Council's policies for Recreation and the Arts.

Grants Officers have a central role to play in the funding process in advising applicants, assessing applications and monitoring organisations in receipt of aid. This entails preparing reports for Committee, attending meetings and liaising with a wide range of funding bodies, local Councils and other departments.

Openings are currently in two areas:

**Community Arts**

This post mainly deals with the assessment and allocation of grants for community, popular forms of communication. A proven interest in at least one of the areas identified by the council's community arts policies and awareness of the cultural needs of communities and disadvantaged individuals is required.

**Ethnic Minority Arts**

A general knowledge and empathy for the arts of ethnic minority groups in Greater London are essential for this post, which is concerned specifically with grant applications in this area.

Highly effective communication and organisation skills are essential for both appointments, coupled with sound judgement and the capacity to work under pressure to deadline and to assimilate local government procedures quickly.

Salaries: £8,817-£10,779 inclusive.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Department for the Arts, Room 606, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1666.

These posts are suitable for job sharing.

**LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT****DESIGNER**

£9,345 to £9,903 (SCALE 6) Pay Award Pending  
Southwark Council's senior designer has gone to design the new LIVERY for Britain's favourite airline. We want another high flyer whose feet are likewise still firmly on the ground.

Southwark produces an array of publicity material from annual reports, leaflets, newspapers, posters, mailshots and exhibitions. So we need a talented and imaginative designer with experience who can work to tight deadlines and budgets. Knowledge of typography, printing processes and costing is important.

If you're interested in joining Southwark's Public Relations team please apply as below.

Southwark is an equal opportunity employer. Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of sex or ethnic origin and from registered disabled persons. Telephone: 01-701 2870 (24-hour answering service) any time for an application form, or write on a postcard, to: The Personnel Officer, London Borough of Southwark, 25 Commercial Way, London SE15 6DG.

Please quote Reference G/15106 and job title.

Last date for receipt of completed application forms: 26th January, 1985.

**Contracts Assistant**

LWT requires a Contracts Assistant for its Department of Legal Services.

Duties will include issuing standard programme contracts, including the drafting of variable clauses.

The likely candidate will have a working knowledge of entertainment industry contracts and the operation of relevant union agreements. Previous experience of word processors and microcomputers is essential. Working to the Contracts Manager, this person will have the opportunity to contribute to the improvement and expansion of the department's contract and information retrieval systems.

Salary negotiable up to £11,000.

Please send full cv to Helen Arty, Personnel Department, London Weekend Television, Kent House, Upper Ground, London SE1 9LT.

An equal opportunities employer

LWT/TT

London Weekend Television

**Secretary/ Admin. Assistant**

Oxford Street, W1

c.£7,500

Video Graphics is an advanced technology company formed in the West End to develop an exciting new link between the television and publishing industries.

We have an immediate requirement for a personable, practical and numerate 'one-and-only' Secretary for this small company-orientated staff unit - generally to 'run the office'. Friendly environment, occasional evening receptions, etc.

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Please telephone Sharon Reed on 01-704 463/2.

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Proven talent for subbing and layout essential with ability to see page through to final setting. The post is essentially a desk job eventually leading to day-by-day responsibility for the editorial departments (29 staff). Successful applicant will be accountable to current editor whose own promotion will call for his concentration on overall policy, executive and external matters. Salary commensurate with position. Pension scheme, etc.

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Here's Health

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Sharon Brown,  
Associate Editor,  
**LIVING MAGAZINE**,  
Elm House, 10-16 Elm Street,  
LONDON WC1X 8BP.

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Please apply with full CV to Mr. Joe Howard, Production Director, The New Opportunity Press Ltd, 76 St. James' Lane, London NW6 2ED.

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**mothercare**

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Please apply in writing with a full C.V. and indicate which job you are interested in to: Paul J. Price, Edward Arnold (Publishers) Limited, 41 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DQ

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FROM: JANE STREET

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The Art Director  
Adrian Morris  
Octopus Books Ltd  
59 Grosvenor Street,  
London W1X 9DA.

**octopus**

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### SHE

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### Islington Council

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Application forms and job descriptions available from the Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Upper Street, London, N1 2UD. (Tel: 01-369 9010, 24 hour answering machine) Closing date: 21st January, 1985. Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, sex and sexuality and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

### AIR GALLERY DIRECTOR

AIR & SPACE (Art Services Grants Ltd.) requires a **DIRECTOR** for the AIR Gallery. The applicant is required to have experience in selecting and organising contemporary art exhibitions; practical experience of fund-raising an advantage. Salary up to £5,000 according to age and qualifications.

For further details write to: The Co-ordinator, AIR & SPACE, 1 and 2 Broadway Avenue, London EC1R 4TD. Tel: 01-278 7751.

Closing date for applications is 1st February, 1985.

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## DIANA PARKER examines the issues raised by the question of surrogacy

# Not for love or money

EVEN THE most hard-headed advocates of private enterprise blanch at surrogate parenting being allowed free rein. Certainly there are horror stories. One such is the macabre transatlantic tale of July Silver and Alexander Malahoff.

Mrs Silver gave birth about a year ago to a child with microcephaly. She had entered a surrogate contract with Mr Malahoff. He decided that he no longer wanted the baby and told the hospital to withhold treatment. The child did, however, survive, albeit mentally retarded. Mrs Silver maintained that she felt no maternal bond. Mr Malahoff then contended that the child was not his in any case.

The next step was to have blood tests taken. Then, and altogether amicably, Mrs Silver and Mr Malahoff went on television in the Phil Donahue Show to await the results. The verdict was that the child was indeed not Mr Malahoff's. The Silvers had not been told to abort the fetus at the time of the insemination and the child was theirs.

The litigation to ensue is to English ears, hardly less amazing. Mr Malahoff sued Mrs Silver for failing to produce the child, he had ordered. The judge, the doctor, the lawyer, and the psychiatrist of the surrogate programme for not advising them when not to have sex. They also sued Mr Malahoff for violating their privacy in making the whole thing public, and went on to allege that the child's illness in fact stemmed from a virus transmitted with Mr Malahoff's sperm.

Stories such as this do little to reduce the demand for total abortion — as the Warnock Committee recommended — and recommended forcefully although with dissenting voices. Sweeping legislation is proposed: that the creation or operation in the UK of agencies, whether commercial or non-profit-making, whose purposes include recruiting, selecting or making arrangements for surrogate pregnancies should be made criminal. So too should the actions of professionals and others who knowingly assist in the establishment of such agencies, and that all surrogacy contracts should be declared illegal and unenforceable.

In fact, surrogacy contracts are pretty clearly unenforceable now, and if payments are made and adoption envisaged, would be evidence of offence carrying a penalty of a fine or imprisonment, or both. At present, if adoption is not intended, no offence is apparently committed.

However, if the child is not adopted there are very many legal loose ends. If born to a married woman the child is presumed to be the legitimate offspring of herself and her husband, but is actually illegitimate. All parental rights and duties would be vested in the mother who has no power to transfer them to anyone else. She could bring affiliation proceedings against the donor father if she decided to renege on the deal, only if she were single or separated, and the donor's only hope of remedy would be in seeking an order for the custody of the child.

Any such application would be decided on the basis of the child's welfare being the first and paramount consideration, and would be most unlikely to succeed if the mother objects.

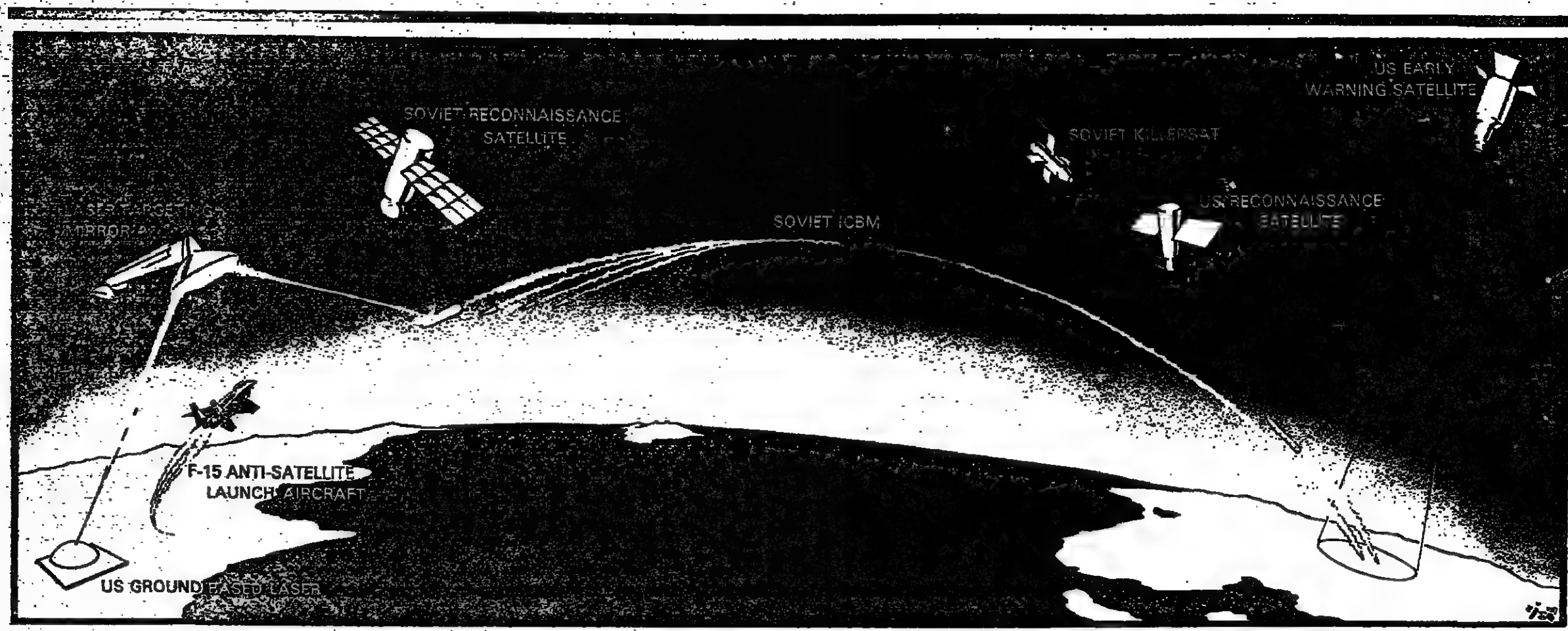
Even if the mother did not object, the child would remain her illegitimate child — for example for the purposes of inheritance — and she would be able to change her mind and seek its return at any time.

The most likely scenario is that all court applications would be avoided, and the donor and his wife would simply take the child to look after as their own — which would create even more loose ends.

This would be messier still in legal terms were the child deemed the legitimate child of its mother, and her husband (if he had consented to the insemination) and were the donor stripped of his status as the child's natural father, as has been recommended in respect of AID children by both the Warnock Committee and the Law Commission in its recent report on illegitimacy.

It is to be hoped that the future over Mrs Cotton's confinement will not blur the message. The Council for Science and Society in its report Human Procreation, and the dissenting members of the Warnock Committee, have both discussed the inherent injustices and impracticality of a blanket ban on surrogacy. Its commercialisation does need to be banned, but many people will argue that not all surrogate babies should be thrown out with the bathwater.

Diana Parker is a journalist.



A 'Star Wars' scenario. Illustration by Geoff Adams

As the Geneva talks start Defence Correspondent DAVID FAIRHALL assesses the chances of controlling satellite weapons

# A starry-eyed vision of space invaders

THIS WEEK in Geneva the two superpowers start a new lap in the nuclear arms race, whose technological pace promises to be too fast for the Europeans either to halt it or join in on their own account.

A new East-West arms control agreement could, of course, change that. But with the US administration still deeply divided over its negotiating objectives and the Soviet position as obscure as ever, the prospect is gloomy.

It seems clear only that the Russians will not start serious discussion of offensive missiles until they hear what the Americans offer in the way of controls on anti-satellite weapons and beyond that, the vast array President Reagan's scientists have conjured up under the heading of the Strategic Defence Initiative, or "Star Wars".

Reagan's concept of Star Wars involves a layered strategic defence against Soviet long-range ballistic missiles,

including powerful beam weapons — lasers or particle beam accelerators — orbiting in space, as well as defensive missiles launched from the ground.

Anti-satellite weapons would certainly form part of this, but in important ways they are quite distinct. For one thing they already exist, whereas some of the way-out space weaponry is still little more than science fiction, useful only in generating valuable laboratory research contracts.

The Soviet Union has been experimenting with anti-satellite satellites since the late 1960s, starting just as the Americans were abandoning their own early efforts in this direction. The Russians persevered in a long series of tests, first launching a target satellite, then manoeuvring an explosive "killer" into a similar orbit to pass close by before detonating.

By 1981, US military intelligence reckoned they had an

operational system (Note, incidentally, that it took them more than ten years to get there) but still quite a limited one. The killers take hours to manoeuvre alongside its target. And so far, it can tackle only reconnaissance satellites in low orbits, not the missile early warning and communications satellites that sit in seemingly stationary orbit thousands of miles above the earth.

The US Air Force has meanwhile revived the American programme in a new form, which promises to be faster and more flexible than its Soviet counterpart, though also limited to relatively low orbits. It consists of a small homing missile launched vertically from an F-15 fighter, which would destroy its target by direct collision. The US system is due for testing in March and could be operational by about 1988. So for the moment we have a situation in straight military terms where it is in the

Soviet interest to call a halt to killers development. But in three years time the position could be reversed.

The rest of Star Wars, by contrast, is at the earliest stage of development. Basic research into appropriate forms of missiles, radars, lasers and accelerators has been under way for a long time in both the US and the Soviet Union, but is only now being pulled together in Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, for which \$26 billion have been earmarked.

Reagan's scientific advisers admit that particle beams may not be realistic after all. Research is concentrating on chemical lasers with shorter, more powerful wavelengths, for which more efficient components — notably large-diameter high quality mirrors — are being developed. There is less talk of attacking Soviet missiles as they rise from their silos, their hot exhaust plumes easily visible to early-warning satel-

lites sailing above them; more of ground-based lasers aimed on to incoming warheads by space-based mirrors. And the success rates claimed for such defences are also getting more modest.

In other words, Star Wars, though still vastly expensive and technically speculative, has shrunk until it looks like a new form of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence — using space vehicles not merely ground-launched missiles — rather than a new concept of total strategic defence.

Two things follow. If the protection was not total it would not reassure the American civil population in war. At least a few missiles would get through to incinerate Washington or Chicago, though enough might be destroyed to ensure that a retaliatory US missile force survived in its silos — a powerful deterrent, Star Wars enthusiasts argue. Secondly,

the system's deployment would apparently breach one of the few existing East-West arms control agreements, the 1972 ABM Treaty, which deliberately limited the extent to which the superpowers could set up defences to neutralise each other's deterrent force.

Some hawkish American analysts argue this would not matter at all. Even partial protection, in their view, is surely better than relying on the crude threat of mutual assured destruction to deter nuclear war.

The trouble is that circumventing or swamping such defences promises to be a lot easier than setting them up in the first place. And if the Soviet leaders doubt their ability to match American space technology on Reagan's terms — which is a plausible explanation for the strong warning Mikhail Gorbachev gave Mrs Thatcher the other week about militarising space — that is the way they

will be tempted to go.

To take just one glaring flaw in the Star Wars concept — it could not begin to cope with swarms of nuclear-tipped, ground, air and submarine-launched cruise missiles of the kind the Russians are now developing to match the US weapons based at Greenham Common and elsewhere.

The "neutral" mechanisms of weapons development lead not to arms control, but to the reciprocal acceleration of the arms race. A lot of nonsense has been talked about Star Wars by American scientists greedy for research contracts, but some of their new weapons will turn out to be effective and usefully reliable. Space will gradually become the new arena for strategic military competition — unless political leaders step in to put an arbitrary stop to it, without worrying too much about who is ahead in what at the time.

IAN BLACK, in Kiryat Gat, meets some of the Falashas who were airlifted from the mountains of Ethiopia

# Those who got out, those who were left behind

THE ETHIOPEAN children just loved all the cameras and the tape recorders, happily performing newly learnt Hebrew songs and smiling huge smiles across their tiny black faces as the world's press descended in force upon their homes in the immigrant absorption centre here yesterday.

But the teenagers and the adults were less enraptured by the media attention. "I'm very nervous now that they're closing the way," said David Mehl, a lean, young man who found his way to this southern Israeli town from Ethiopia's Gondar province 11 months ago. Under the arm of his windcheater was a newspaper announcing the Sudanese ban on further flights of "Operation Moshe" what was until last Thursday a clandestine air lift to bring the forgotten black Jews "home" from their famine-stricken birthplace to the safety of the Zionist State.

Nearly all the new arrivals left behind relatives in Ethiopia itself or in refugee camps in neighbouring Sudan

and they do not conceal their anguish and concern.

Others were openly angry about the press disclosures that appear to have jeopardised, if not ruined completely, the future of the "moshe" mission. Outside the King Saul Hotel in the nearby coastal resort of Ashkelon, where brand new arrivals are housed until their dispersion to permanent absorption centres, reporters were pushed and jostled by some of the more veteran Ethiopian immigrants who are helping the newcomers settle in.

"Because of you people our families are suffering," one man shouted angrily. "You have food to eat but they are starving. Haven't you got proper jobs to do?"

As arguments raged yesterday about who was responsible for blowing the lid off the remarkable operation that brought the Falashas to the Promised Land, Israeli officials were keen to show off their achievements in absorbing the 10,000 or so already here, fully aware that

the few days of revelations about the rescue saga have done more for the image of the Jewish State than years of patient propaganda to combat the famous United Nations Resolution that Zionism equals racism.

"People have never loved Israel so much as when they heard that you people were coming here," one Jewish Agency official explained to a group of teenage Ethiopians perplexed by the sudden appearance of so many journalists. "Now we have to keep this love alive."

There was certainly nothing racist — quite the contrary — about the scenes in the modest one-storey building in the Kiryat Gat centre where some 400 Ethiopian Jews are making what for many is the shocking transition to life in a modern industrial society, scores of hundreds of years removed from the traditional agrarian patterns of the tragic African country they have left behind.

Row upon row of tiny but healthy looking black babies

lay in ranks of simple wooden cots in the communal sleeping quarters or crowded and gurgled on the tiled floor.

Teenagers and adults sat attentively in the language classes that will equip them with the basic Hebrew they must acquire before the idea of integration into Israeli society can become more than a slogan. One teacher, Miriam Argaman, who speaks no Amharic, said proudly: "Somehow we do manage to communicate using codes and signs. After a while they even begin to understand my sense of humour."

The newcomers are clearly resourceful and determined people and have won the respect and admiration of those who look after them. Menachem Girony, aged 33, a paunchy, jovial Falasha who flew to Tel Aviv direct from the Sudanese capital of Khartoum last year, hopes to be taken on full time by the local factory where he now makes deliveries in his second-hand transit van. "The Hebrew," he concedes, really quite flu-

ently, "is a bit hard for me, but my five children help me to translate."

It is all a wonderful advent for the old but sometimes forgotten idea that the goal of Zionism was to "gather in the exiles" and forge a new Jewish society in the land of Israel. The fact that grave social, psychological and racial problems stand clearly ahead in the long-term integration of the black newcomers has been lost — for the moment at least — in the sheer busy euphoria generated by the experience and the manner of their arrival.

Hannah Koston, a wrinkled lady in her mid-60s, came to Kiryat Gat from the Soviet Republic of Georgia two and a half years ago. Yesterday she cuddled a tiny black baby in her arms as she chatted to the swarm of visitors tramping the well-manicured lawns of the absorption centre. "These are good people," she said. "And we are all Jews."

An Ethiopian child cries in Ashkelon yesterday



# What lies at the end of the rainbow

VICTORIA BRITAIN talks to Jesse Jackson on his way to South Africa



"THE RAINBOW Coalition brought Africa into its right place as a mainstream issue which it is now impolitic to ignore in America," says the Rev Jesse Jackson, the leader of America's black community and (according to Gallup) the second most popular man in the country. "You see Congressmen, labour leaders, and peace activists getting arrested daily in the civil disobedience campaign against apartheid." For him, South Africa "is the meeting place of America's foreign and domestic policy."

In London yesterday, in South Africa later this month, Jesse Jackson speaks of ending apartheid with religious fervour. "There's a way out for South Africa — in the tradition of Jesus, Gandhi, and Martin Luther King. It is Bishop Desmond Tutu's way."

For Jackson, South Africa is a Fascist country.

"Fascism anywhere is a threat to the human family — Britain, Israel, Germany, and Italy know what damage fascism does. The Western allies who do business with South Africa must bear the moral responsibility for supporting it. South Africa does not exist independently. We can not morally justify relations with South Africa. It is a source of shame, like doing business with a prostitute. Neither governments nor companies feel any about their dealings with South Africa. Even Mr Reagan finally took a position against apartheid. But now the word must be made flesh. We have to

go beyond words to change policy. South Africa is immune to words."

Apartheid to Jesse Jackson is not an abstract issue. Racial discrimination has been the stuff of his life since he was a child in South Carolina and then a young man working with Martin Luther King in the civil rights movement. "All my life I've lived with double standards, blacks have to be superior to be equal. The basic notion of white racial superiority is locked into the constitution of our nation. You change laws, change behaviour, but race as the basis for decision-making runs deep. Look at athletics — blacks dominate, but the whites are the managers."

In his presidential campaign last year Jackson believes the key factor was race and ideology. "If I had been white — after a long pause Jackson finishes with just, "I'd have got many more votes."

Had he been going to say, "I'd be the President?" It is clearly not an ambition he has given up. Meetings with the Pope and the Italian Prime Minister before coming to London had the character of heavyweight leaders' talks. Jackson's backing by 90 per cent of the black religious leaders in America gives him a status few can match.

"The moral and non-violent forces of the world must coordinate," he said, and he revealed that he had pressed the Pope to visit South Africa and denounce the planned trial of Archbishop Hurley, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa.

The Jackson campaign theme was "jobs, peace and justice." South Africa was an issue in all three. "American workers are losing jobs to South Africa. Copper workers in Arizona are striking for \$9 an hour. In South Africa they work for \$1. It is the same story in the coal and steel industries, slave labour is undermining organised labour. The United States is so self-indulgent in its nationalism that public opinion has been very slow to grasp the implications of foreign policy at home. In South Africa 80 per cent of the people don't have the right to vote. The rule of democracy is a threat to the integrity of ours."

The Reagan Administration's foreign policy he describes as morally bankrupt. "Constructive engagement with South Africa has been successful... in extending the life of apartheid."

Chester Crocker's ambitious plan to persuade South Africa into gradual change internally and into closer relations with its neighbours arouses deep bitterness in Jackson. "Constructive engagement has meant more military intelligence shared, more bank loans, more trade, more acceptance of South African diplomats, more refusals at the UN to condemn apartheid. And the stronger South Africa becomes, the more it uses its leverage on its neighbours. But the will to resist apartheid has not been daunted by these deceptive schemes. There is no military machine in the world adequate to quell the quest for justice."

Jackson contrasts US Government attitudes to Poland

and South Africa. "In both you have unions under pressure, the churches under pressure — but the criteria for criticism are not the same. It is not just ideology — communism is not the issue — we have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, China, but not with Angola. Race is a cancer eating the soul of our country. Look at starvation in Africa — it is inconceivable that Europeans could be allowed to starve as people are in Ethiopia, or Somalia or Sudan."

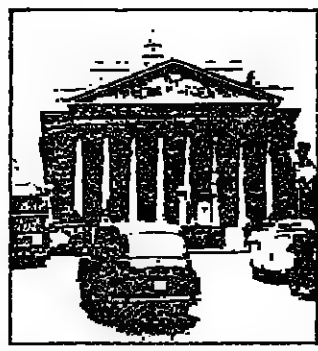
Jackson believes that in the second Reagan administration the rising numbers of Americans living in poverty and unemployment will increase the pressure for fundamental change in both domestic and foreign policy. "There are at least 35 million people in poverty now, eight million more than when Reagan came in. Soon it will be 41 million. Unemployment for blacks has gone up from twice the rate of whites to three times. These are devastating social effects of current policies. Pressure for change is coming from the bottom up. Hunger hurts."

Before the Democratic Convention, Jackson called for a 25 per cent cut in the military budget. "The Democrats would not take that position. Now everyone is talking about budget cuts. It is high time to stop drumming up a false sense of US nationalism by intimidating the nations of the Third World. We should be helping them to develop — liberating their minds. They are trapped in aid because we deny them trade."

The Rev Jesse Jackson. Picture by Martin Asgiles



## Easing controls over UK airfares doesn't mean a flying bonanza for passengers



## NOTEBOOK

PLANS BY the Civil Aviation Authority to liberalise controls over domestic airfares announced last week will undoubtedly make flights cheaper to and from some parts of the UK.

But some is the operative word.

The CAA proposals, which have been expected for some time, form part of the gen-

eral trend towards liberalisation of Britain's transport system and in terms of aviation represent an intriguing step towards US style deregulation of air services.

The CAA formula will allow airlines to set their own levels of fares on routes anywhere in the UK outside the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Inevitably this points to lower fares as the airlines slug it out for passengers and it may also encourage thriving new low-cost airlines to set up in direct competition with the majors like British Airways, British Caledonian and British Midland Airways.

Low fares and more services — what more does the airline passenger want?

Perhaps a few words of caution might be in order.

Experience of deregulation is limited and Britain to some extent is plunging into uncharted waters. The only country which has deregulated is America and the results so far are not exactly

what the architects of the policy expected.

The US moved from a very rigid system of controls over airline operations into a free-for-all where only the fittest survive. Deregulation has unquestionably brought down the average level of airfares in America, but it has also raised many other fares. It has encouraged more airlines to spring up and offer competitive services, but it has also left some parts of the US completely without air links. And, contrary to all the pre-deregulation publicity, it has continued to arouse fears about safety.

Some of the best analysis of US deregulation has been done by the CAA itself in the run-up to the new regime in Britain.

One of the crucial points is that the British and American airline systems are not strictly comparable. In the US, for example, domestic services account for around 85 per cent of all airline activity while in Britain in-

ternational air links provide only 5 per cent of total activity. America is a huge airline market, accounting for 35 per cent of the world's total airline operations.

There are other important considerations, such as the fact that operating costs in Europe are much higher than in America. Aviation fuel is more costly in Europe and aircraft have to fly more circuitous routes to avoid sensitive or prohibited areas.

However there is little that the analysis of the CAA and others does to provide some valuable insights into how the domestic airline system in Britain will develop if deregulation is introduced.

In terms of fares, the US experience suggests strongly that a free-for-all will bring many prices down. But don't expect an all-round drop.

If repeated, the US experience would imply that fares will drop on the busy routes like London to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester and Belfast as airlines battle it

out for customers. New entrants to the airline industry will almost certainly plump for the busiest sectors of the market.

But it is difficult to see lasting competition on routes like Norwich to Humberston and if the US experience is repeated, fares might easily be higher than normal advances in inflation would imply. Equally a free-for-all does not necessarily mean that thrashing new airlines will be challenging the established carrier on such routes.

There are still plenty of monopoly carriers in America, despite deregulation. From a financial standpoint, the lessons of US deregulation are that airline companies have become increasingly risky ventures.

Several major US carriers, like Braniff, have run into serious financial problems and British air passengers may have to get used to the unusual sight of its airlines going to the wall more frequently.

There have been other

side-effects from the financial pressures.

Airlines, for example, have become increasingly non-union and imposed some draconian wage cuts to keep the aircraft flying. Only last week the giant Eastern Airlines told astonished employees that the company would not be honouring an agreement to re-instate wage cuts of up to 22 per cent negotiated back in 1982.

Another side-effect of deregulation has been some serious concern about safety.

Several domestic airlines in America have been forcibly grounded after safety inspections and only last month the Federal Aviation Authority ordered 18 individual airlines — including some household names — to either suspend operations or withdraw pilots from service.

One particular area of concern was that airlines were frequently contracting out some maintenance work — a policy which clearly saves money for the airline but aroused fears among safety

aspects that management were not close enough to operations.

It would, of course, be totally irresponsible to suggest liberalisation of UK airfares would necessarily mean a drop in our very high safety standards. Indeed, the Civil Aviation Authority's reputation on safety is the highest in the world.

However the lessons from the US should not be ignored, neither in the case of safety experts to ensure that airfares.

The new regime will unquestionably place great stress on the finances of the smaller, less well-founded airlines and the inevitable temptation to cut corners will place an equally powerful strain on the CAA's safety experts to ensure that the rules are obeyed.

Last week's programme of the steps towards liberalising air fare regulations point Britain in the same direction as America went in the late 1970s. If the instincts of the present government are followed, Britain

will follow the Americans wholeheartedly along the road to full-scale deregulation.

Such a step will undoubtedly bring in a new era of cheap flights on the major routes, more airlines challenging the bigger brethren and providing the government with renewed hope that free competition works.

But will the other side of deregulation also materialise in Britain? Will some fares actually rise, will monopolies remain, will there be worries about safety, will some communities lose out in the free for all?

Aviation is too important a subject to be left entirely to free market forces, despite the government's support for the US system.

It is encouraging, therefore, that in its first major step towards deregulation the CAA last week excluded the essential air services of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man from the fares free-for-all.

Michael Smith

## Government determined not to increase interest rates

## No support for ailing pound

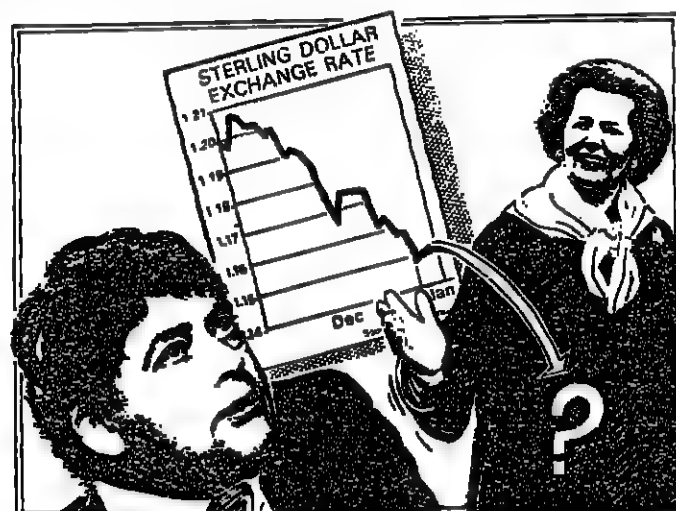
By Andrew Cornelius

There were strong indications during the weekend that the government remains determined not to increase interest rates to help support the pound which last week reached new lows against the dollar.

However ministers accept that there may be a small rise in interest rates following publication of the December money supply figures tomorrow. Brokers House Govett, in a circular published this morning, suggest that the figures will show a rise by 0.3 per cent, which is beyond the government's target. This will lead to a 1 per cent rise in interest rates, the circular says.

Foreign exchange dealers yesterday predicted that there would be further pressure on the pound when the markets open this morning following the collapse in some United States oil prices close to \$25 a barrel in trading late on Friday evening.

Yet despite the fears of another run on sterling the government is holding firm to the "hands-off" approach to for-



ign exchange dealings outlined by Chancellor Nigel Lawson, in his key note Mansion House speech last October.

The government hopes to persuade the market dealers that there is no need for any dramatic rise in interest rates

and that the pound will eventually find its own level.

Last summer in similar conditions to today interest rates were increased by 4 per cent in an attempt to halt the pound's slide. This did not prove to be enough and rates were increased by a further 2 per

cent a few days later, only to fall back again later in the year.

The Chancellor said in his Mansion House speech that the government took the exchange rate into account "when its monetary policy is decided".

"Provided monetary conditions are kept under firm control, excessive movements, whether in the money or exchange markets, in response to outside influences will tend to correct themselves relatively quickly," he said.

The government's relaxed view of current market trends is helped by the fact that the weaker pound helps British exports and increases North Sea oil revenues, which are priced in dollars.

And a modest 1 per cent rise in interest rates is unlikely to have any effect on mortgages. In the City it is generally believed that a rise of between 1 1/2 per cent and 2 per cent in interest rates is required before building societies will consider increasing their rates to borrowers.

## Home loan reform urged

By our Economics Staff

Mortgage interest relief should be reformed so that the ceiling of £30,000 for eligible loans is abolished while interest payments should be offset only against basic rate income tax rather than against higher rates.

This is the main conclusion of a study by Mr Christopher Johnson, Lloyds Bank's group economic adviser, who says that the changes would add £100 million to the predicted £2.5 billion cost of mortgage interest relief this year.

He argues that the relief should not be considered a subsidy to home-owners but the relief given to companies to offset their interest payments against corporation tax should be looked on as a subsidy.

He argues that the ceiling on the mortgage relief has no logical justification and has concentrated demand more than otherwise on low cost housing which has thus been bid up in prices.

The same logic leads Mr Johnson to propose that interest relief should be extended to other personal borrowing at a cost of £900 million a year.

## Call for infrastructure spending

The government will this week be presented with a major report warning of a huge amount of maintenance work urgently needed in schools, hospitals, roads and other key areas of the economy.

The report, from the National Economic Development Office, will be backed by submissions from both the TUC and CBI when it is presented to Chancellor Mr Nigel Lawson at the monthly meeting of the NEDO on Wednesday.

The report, nearly 200 pages long, will be a major embarrassment to the government, already coming under increasing pressure to spend money on major capital projects rather than on tax cuts.

It points out, for example, that £2,000 million needs to be spent on National Health Service buildings to bring them up to scratch. There is also a backlog of work in schools, hospitals, roads and other key areas of the economy.

The general message from the study is that short term savings are only being gained at the cost of much more expensive long term repairs.

The report argues that this approach is "seriously deficient". Spending in such a way is not cost effective, and very large sums of money are involved.

The study argues also that public spending decisions are being taken on a case by case

basis, rather than as part of a long term planned strategy.

Six different categories of public spending are examined — roads and bridges, water and sewerage, public housing, school buildings, health service properties, and government-administered museums, courts and similar buildings.

Major repair work is needed in all areas, the report concludes. Both the CBI and TUC are likely to use the study as ammunition to persuade the Chancellor to spend more on capital projects.

Both the employers and the unions have recently published their own studies urging that extra public spending is needed on Britain's main capital assets.

## Lawson told to relax policies

By our Economics Staff

Two leading City analysts today take the unusual course of calling on the government to tighten further, even if the Chancellor announced £2 billion of tax cuts, due to the strict control of public spending.

In separate reports, Mr Gwyn Davies, of brokers Simon and Coates and Mr Malcolm Roberts of Laing and Crutchfield, argue that the Chancellor's budgetary policy and borrowing targets are excessively tight.

Mr Roberts says that policy

in the current financial year has been highly deflationary and the screw is planned to be tightened further, even if the Chancellor announced £2 billion of tax cuts, due to the strict control of public spending.

The borrowing target for 1985-86, he says, looks "impossibly tight" despite a downturn in the economic cycle. Mr Roberts proposes a negative National Insurance Surcharge instead of tax cuts as a better way of boosting employment.

Mr Davies argues that the outlook for unemployment and inflation in 1985 makes a strong case for a less restrictive policy stance than implied in the government's Medium Term Financial Strategy, and also points out that £2 billion of tax cuts in the budget would involve no net stimulus.

He says, though, that the Chancellor is unlikely to change course until 1986.

## Fears spread for UK butter

THOUSANDS of tonnes of cheap Common Market butter will start appearing in the shops next week — but the consumer is unlikely to get the full benefit of this EEC giveaway.

Almost 40,000 tonnes of butter are to be sold at knock-down prices in Britain as part of the Common Market's bid to reduce the mountain of unsold dairy produce, now standing at record levels of more than one million tonnes.

Consumer groups and some retailers fear that the consumers could be "robbed" of up to £20 million because of the way the government has ruled the butter should be priced.

According to the latest Department of Employment food price, the average selling price for a 250 gramme pack of butter is 52p. The EEC subsidy should reduce the selling price to 29p a pack.

However, Farm Minister Mr Michael Jopling and his Ministry of Agriculture officials have decided to ignore the government's figures and rule that the butter sells for 65p a pack — the highest price paid anywhere in the UK.

With the subsidy, the ministry's price is reduced to 42p and this is the figure Mr Jopling has ordered should be the maximum selling price.

Retailers and consumer groups have expressed concern that the packers and manufacturers could pocket up to £520 a tonne if they stick to the ministry's figure rather than use the prices prevalent in the high street.

If they do not pass on any of the benefit, they stand to earn more than £20,000,000.

Concern has also been expressed at the timing of the launch. In most other EEC countries the cheap butter was made available to consumers before Christmas. In Ireland it was sold for as little as 25p a pack and in Germany packs were given away free.

The trade in Britain, however, is understood to have put considerable pressure on the Farm Minister for a January launch, arguing that pre-Christmas sales of butter are traditionally high while the first few weeks of the new year are the worst for butter sales.

## Dunlop agrees capital reconstruction terms

By Andrew Cornelius

Dunlop Holdings, the ailing tyre company now chaired by Sir Michael Edwardes, has agreed the terms of a proposed capital reconstruction of the company with its principal shareholder, Pegg Corporation of Malaysia, which holds a 26 per cent stake.

Details of the deal are expected to be put to shareholders later this month.

Approval from Pegg for a deal which will dilute its interest in Dunlop means that the last stumbling block to the long-awaited reconstruction of Dunlop is now out of the way.

Dunlop's 46 banks led by National Westminster and Barclays are expected to an-

nounce that they will convert £70 million of their fully secured lending to new convertible loan stock. City institutions will be asked to put up a further £70 million to help complete the reconstruction.

Sir Michael Edwardes has already given a board indication of his strategy for the new Dunlop group once it has overcome the problems caused by its near £400 million mountain of debts.

He is expected to announce further rationalisation of the group, a programme of selective redundancies and further strengthening of the management. Sir Michael has maintained that he will not sell Dunlop's most profitable operations.



Sir Michael Edwardes

## Meals on expenses are 'waste of time'

By our Industrial Staff

The average top manager in British business spends the equivalent of nine working days a year in expense-account lunches. Yet, according to a survey published today, about two-thirds of them think business lunches are a waste of time.

The survey was made by Marplan for British Telecom radio-paging service. The 518 people questioned included a few self-employed business people and professionals as well as company managers.

Nearly half took expense-account lunches, with the proportion higher in the biggest firms. Fewer than 32 per cent in the North and the Midlands considered the lunches to be productive, compared with 41 per cent in the South. A quarter said the lunch habit was growing, but 52 per cent said it was declining.

The average working day of the 518 was 9 1/2 hours, excluding meal breaks, but 36 per cent worked more than nine hours a day. Seventy per cent of southerners worked more than eight hours, compared with about 80 per cent in the North and the Midlands.

Forty-three per cent used the telephone at least every 15 minutes, with again much higher proportions in the South and the big companies than in the North and smaller companies. Sixty-five per cent nominated "time wasted trying to contact other people" as their greatest frustration, but 58 per cent said they were more productive today than they were a year ago.

More than 40 per cent spent at least a quarter of their time away from base, and here the survey found a big increase in salesmanship, a blow: only 13 per cent used radio-pagers.

## Jobs forecast attacked

The consensus amongst independent forecasters that unemployment will continue to rise comes under attack today in an analysis published by merchant bankers, J. Henry Schroder Wagg.

Schroder argues that the progressive reduction in capital allowances in the last budget with promised cuts in personal taxation could lead to a "very significant" fall in unemployment over the next five years.

The bank argues that investment in plant and machinery will become less important as

companies gradually respond to the increased relative cost of capital and cheapness of labour.

Corporate profits will instead be directed at training or lower selling prices which will recoup competitiveness, markets and employment.

The analysis highlights the problem of many of the new jobs being created in the consumer goods sector being taken by women who are officially outside the labour force, because they do not claim benefits and hence are not registered as unemployed.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Energy crisis 'looms'

AN OIL price war between Opec and non-Opec producers would set the stage for a future energy crisis, the 10-nation Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) said in its January bulletin.

Efforts by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to stabilise the sagging oil market perhaps offered "a last ray of hope that a price war and its dire consequences can be avoided," it said.

Cheaper oil could usher back an era of wasteful consumption and set back development of alternative energy sources, it said. "Thus the stage would be set for a future energy crisis," the Kuwait-based body said in an editorial.

Opec blamed increased output by non-Opec producers, such as Britain, Norway, the Soviet Union, Brazil and India, as mainly responsible for weak oil and market instability over the past several months.

THE SINGAPORE Mass Rapid Transit Corporation has awarded a \$110 million contract to a joint venture comprising Henry Boot International Ltd, Sheffield, Gammon (Hong Kong) Ltd and Singa Development Private Ltd, Singapore. The four-year contract, expected to result in a 15.5 km rail and viaduct of export orders for British goods and services, is for the supply and installation of all trackwork and associated materials for phase 1a and 1b of the Singapore Mass Rapid Transit Railway.

THE EUROPEAN Commission has fined 10 steel companies about 19 million (£14 million) for breaching steel production and delivery quotas. Commission sources said last night. The biggest fine of 9.7 million ECUs (£7.3 million) was levied against British Steel Corporation for exceeding its output quotas for several types of steel by up to 78,000 tonnes in one quarter.

THE AMERICAN motor industry in 1984 sold almost eight million cars, or 17 per cent more than in 1983, giving the companies their second consecutive growth year after a devastating recession. General Motors, Ford Motor and Chrysler reported their best sales year since 1979. Ford gained 26 per cent, while Chrysler was up 17 per cent and GM, the biggest carmaker, rose about 13 per cent.

THE SWISS foods giant Nestle SA has welcomed the green light given by US anti-trust authorities for its takeover of the Carnation company, the biggest merger in Swiss industrial history.

## An important message to shareholders from Seltrust Holdings Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

By now, you should have received a booklet outlining the terms of a proposed Scheme of Arrangement between Seltrust Holdings Limited and its members.

Members are reminded of the meetings to consider this Scheme and a related reduction of capital of the Company to be held on 22 January 1985 at the Sheraton-Perth Hotel, 207 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia commencing at 10.00 am local time. If members wish to appoint a proxy to attend the meetings, proxy forms and any power of attorney under which they are executed must be lodged at the registered office of the Company, 200 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia, 6000, not less than 48 hours before the relevant meeting.

If you have not received a copy, please contact the Company Secretary at the registered office, telephone Perth, Australia 325 4511 or telex AA93788, who will then arrange to have a further copy despatched urgently to you.

Copies of the document are also available from the Company Secretary, BP Minerals International Limited, Selection Trust Building, Masons Avenue, Coleman Street, London EC2V 5BU, telephone 01-606 6000 telex 886522.

## Sugar starts new year on a sour note

## COMMODITIES

Robin Stainer

SUGAR PRICES have greeted 1985 by dropping to new 15-year lows. Traders say that, in real terms, with \$80 a tonne being paid for sugar for immediate delivery, the market — not completely free of international controls for the first time for seven years — is at a post-war low.

Some analysts are forecasting a further decline over the next few months, provided there are no crop disasters and buying interest does not unexpectedly pick up. There has, in fact, been nothing recently to banish the mood of gloom about the future — just the contrary. If anything, the prospects for sugar now look even worse than they did.

There had been hopes just a month or so ago that, after the big production surpluses of the past two seasons and the consequent build-up of unwanted stocks to record levels, 1984-85 would see the market return to deficit. Latest evidence, however, suggests that production is doing better than expected and consumption much worse.

Analysts now think that another world surplus is likely, probably of one million tonnes or more, which would lift end-season stocks to about 38 million tonnes, equivalent to 40 per cent of annual world consumption. There is, therefore, no reason for importers to rush into the market — and they are staying away, hoping for even lower prices.

Until world stocks are significantly reduced from their huge volume, prices are likely to remain depressed, leaving production unprofitable even for developing countries with the lowest costs. For the moment, it is a wait-and-see situation. 1985-86 will check the rise in production and restore the market to a healthier state.

This season, EEC output has turned out better than expected and is likely to end up at least 10 per cent above the rain-hit 1983-84 yield. Cuba hopes to bring in its second biggest harvest ever. In fact, among the big exporters, probably only Brazil and India will have reduced supplies for sale.

A record crop, meanwhile, is in prospect for China and Soviet production, although likely to be down on last year's figure, appears to have been higher than many experts originally forecast.

Neither country, therefore, is expected to need to import as much as first thought — the main reason why recent estimates suggest that total purchases of sugar this year from the world free market (which excludes all special bilateral deals, such as Moscow's commitment to barter oil and industrial goods for Cuban sugar) could drop to about 15.5 million tonnes from 17 million estimated for 1984.

Although the world is awash with sugar and free market prices depressed, consumption has hardly benefited at all. According to a recent United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecast, world demand in 1984-85 should rise by 500,000 tonnes, a mere 0.5 per cent, leaving a production surplus of 1.4 million tonnes.

More than 80 per cent of world sugar production never enters world trade, being consumed domestically. Prices for much of this sugar are kept artificially high through government subsidies to farmers or protectionist measures designed to keep out cheaper foreign supplies.

The US, for instance, maintains a price to its farmers more than five times above the current free market rate by setting tight import quotas. The limit on im-

ports for this season was recently reduced by 500,000 short tons to a total of 2.7 million, and may soon have to cut even further, according to some experts.

The decision last November of Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola to switch from sugar to the non-sucrose alternative, high fructose corn syrup (HFCS), as the only sweetener in their US-produced soft drinks is expected to reduce 1984-85 US import demand by perhaps 500,000 tonnes or more on the original estimate.

US consumption and imports of sugar have fallen substantially in recent years, with substitutes — not only HFCS, but artificial, low-calorie sweeteners — grabbing an increasing share of the market.

US demand for sugar has slumped to such an extent, in fact, that a multi-million dollar campaign to increase consumption was launched last year. Consumption of sugar has been dropping, too, in other industrialised countries, encouraged by the general increase in demand for low-calorie foods and drinks.

Sugar's prospects look decidedly bleak at the moment, given the market's bearish fundamentals. There is little chance, moreover, that an ef-

fective new international agreement can be brought into force to lift and then stabilise prices for at least several years.

The old International Sugar Agreement (ISA) expired on the last day of December and a purely administrative accord then took over. The demise of the old ISA brought to an end all limits on world free market sales and the obligation on its exporting member countries to stockpile surplus sugar, meaning that they can now liquidate their total holdings of 2.3 million tonnes.

The sugar market for the first time since 1977 is now completely free of all international controls. Although the new ISA contains no provisions for regulating supplies and prices, its entry into force last week will keep in existence a forum where exporting and importing countries can discuss issues of mutual interest — including the desirability of trying once again to negotiate an accord with teeth.

The search for such a pact was brought to a halt last year, largely because of irreconcilable differences among the leading exporters. The fall in prices since then, however, could persuade some countries that it is time at least to think about resuming the quest.



## The aim is to enfeeble, not kill off, Labour

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1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26















## BBC-1

6.00 am Cee-fax. 6.30 Breakfast Time. 9.00 Pages from Cee-fax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Pages from Cee-fax. 12.30 pm News After Noon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.00 Pebble Mill At One. 1.45 Postman Pat. 2.00 Ken Hom's Chinese Cookery. 2.25 See Hear. 2.50 Songs of Praise from St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh. Cee-fax sub-titles. 3.25 Pages from Cee-fax. 3.45 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 3.50 Play School. 10.50 Monday with Stuart Broad and Floella Benjamin. 4.10 SuperTed. 4.15 Jackanory. Farmer Giles of Ham by J. R. Tolkien. 4.30 Pops and the Happy Days Gang. 4.55 John Craven's Newsround. 5.00 Blue Peter. Cee-fax sub-titles. 5.30 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Cee-fax sub-titles. 5.58 Weather.

## 6.00 NEWS: weather.

## 6.30 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

6.55 THE SUPERTEAMS. First heat in the three round sporting challenge - from the Royal Naval Base at Plymouth.

7.40 SUBMARINE. Perisher: Million Pound Captains. Written and produced by Jonathan Crane, this new six-part series is the latest in that tradition of documentaries which take us inside a hitherto secret and enclosed society with its own culture, its own rules, its own pressures. We've been inside the prison, and the fighter plane cockpit, and now it's the combination of the two which is a Royal Navy submarine. The programme takes us on a NATO exercise with a hunter-killer and on nuclear alert with a Polaris sub; this one follows four experienced second-in-commands as they take the ruthlessly demanding test - said to cost a million per man - which they must pass to qualify as a submarine captain. Cee-fax sub-titles.

8.10 PANORAMA: Back On Speaking Terms. As the superpowers meet in Geneva to resume talks on nuclear arms control, tonight's programme looks at the significance of the slight thaw in relations between the two sides, and the prospects for a new agreement.

## 9.00 NEWS: weather.

9.25 THE HOLLYWOOD GREATS: David Niven. Barry Norman reviews the life and 50-movie career of the popular actor, the English gentleman who resigned his army commission to try his hand in the film industry and never looked back. Remembering a friend and colleague for his films, his gift as a raconteur, and his ability to brighten the lives of others are Bryan Forbes, Peter Ustinov, Deborah Kerr, Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

10.15 SOUTHERN COMFORT. Keith Carradine. Powers Boothe lead an intriguing but over-ambitious survival drama, echoing the American experience in Vietnam, about a band of tough part-time soldiers lost in the swamps of Louisiana. 12.00 Weather; close.

Wales: 5.30 pm Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Scotland: 7.40-8.10 am Supersport.

## BBC-2

6.00 am Pages from Cee-fax.

6.25 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

6.50 WORLD DARTS. Highlights of last night's first round matches in the World Professional Championships, introduced by Tony Gibbs.

6.50 SUSAN SLEPT HERE. The Hollywood Ladies' season continues with a Debbie Reynolds offering - a romantic comedy casting squeaky-clean Debbie as an unconvincing delinquent, Dick Powell as the scriptwriter who gets landed with her company.

7.35 FLOWER OF THE MONTH: Heather. Geoffrey Smith opens a new series of floral tributes to garden favourites with a look at some great heather gardens, and advice on planting and propagating a year-round bloomer.

7.45 VEGETARIAN KITCHEN. 1. Main Course. Starting a welcome repeat showing of the series in which Sarah Brown spreads the gospel about healthy, delicious, meatless eating, with stuffed courgettes, cashew paella, and wholehearted lasagne on the menu.

8.10 THE BOB MONKHOUSE SHOW. A new run of BM's "international comedy showcase" includes a visit from Russ Abbot, another from Ruth Madoc, and an appearance by a character called "The Unknown Comic" who performs with a paper bag over his head.

9.00 HILARY. This pilot episode for comedian Marti Caine's first sitcom was first shown last month, and it's back now to launch the full series which starts next week. The Caine character is, predictably, a tough, plucky, divorcee, a researcher on a TV chat show, with Philip Madoc, Jack Smethurst as her colleagues.

9.30 HORIZON: Colourful Nations. How can a black and white photograph show that bananas are yellow? What do we see when we look at a yellow banana? Tonight's film explores the mysteries of colour vision, focusing on a revolutionary new theory about what colours actually are evolved by Polaroid camera pioneer Dr Edwin Land.

10.20 WORLD DARTS. Highlights of tonight's first two second-round matches.

## 10.50 NEWSIGHT.

11.35 WORLD DARTS. Coverage of another two matches at Stoke-on-Trent. 12.15 Close.

## ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 News Headlines; Secame Street. 10.25 Gideon. 10.35 Our Backyard. 10.50 Passport to Treasure. 11.10 Make It Pay. 11.35 Fabulous Funnies. 11.55 Rolf A Dub Dub. 12.00 Tickle on the Tum. 12.10 pm Let's Pretend. 12.30 Voices in the Dark. 1.00 News. 1.20 Times News. 1.30 Film: Enchantment (1946) with David Niven. 3.25 News Headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. 4.00 Tickle on the Tum. 4.15 The Monkeys. 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe. 4.45 Chocky's Children. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

## 5.45 NEWS: weather.

6.00 THAMES NEWS with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins.

## 6.25 HELM! with Viv Taylor Gee.

## 6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 AUTOMANIA: Stuck in Gear. Julian Perle resumes the history of the motor car, looking this week at the effects of man's economic dependence on what was to become the largest manufacturing industry in the world. Oracle sub-titles.

7.00 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.

8.00 FULL HOUSE: Full-time Buyers. Home ownership is the theme of this new sitcom from veterans Johnnie Mortimer and Brian Cook, with Christopher Strain and Sabina Franklin as the hard-up young marrieds desperate for a place of their own. Natalie Forbes and Brian Capron as the other couple with whom they form an unlikely liaison, to raise the money for a mortgage down payment. Oracle sub-titles.

8.30 WORLD IN ACTION: Taken on Trust. American tests on the drug Deben-dox were taken on trust by the British authorities, who duly decided it to be safe. But there is evidence of serious flaws in the tests, and the possibility of another drugs tragedy.

9.00 QUINCY: Science for Sale. Jack Klugman as the forensic detective in another imported post-mortem drama.

## 10.00 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10.30 SNOOKER. Dickie Davies reports from the Spectrum Arena, Warrington, on the frames which will complete the quarter-final line-up for the Mercantile Credit Classic.

12.15 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Jan Pickard. Closedown.

## Channel 4

2.35 pm Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War. 3.00 Snooker. 4.00 A Plus. 4.30 Countdown. 5.00 Alice.

5.30 ME AND MY MICRO: Shooting Stars. Another chance for computer newcomers to learn some BASIC and to build up their programmes, with this repeat showing of Fred Harris's five-part series.

6.00 WHERE IN THE WORLD? Ray Alan returns with the travel quiz.

6.30 A QUESTION OF ECONOMICS. 1. Can We Afford The Dole? A sample instalment of YTV's informative new series, starting on Sunday with a repeat of this programme, which sets out to unravel the complexities of economic theory.

7.00 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7.50 Comment by law student Lorenz Kodderitzsch from Germany.

8.00 BROOKSIDE. 8.30 BASKETBALL: The Kellogg's Cup Final. Live coverage of the second half of tonight's big game, the basketball equivalent of the FA Cup Final, from the Albert Hall.

9.30 ANNAPURNA: A WOMAN'S PLACE. Helen Reddy is the narrator of this American documentary charting the first attempt on the formidable Himalayan peak by an all-women climbing team.

10.00 ST. ELIZABETH. Another tragicomic visit to the rundown Boston hospital.

10.55 THE ELEVENTH HOUR: WOMEN DIRECT. 1. A new season of the experimental film-making showcase opens with three Monday evenings given over to feminist films. Tonight's three are the archive drama, A House Divided, made in 1913 by the first woman film director Alice Guy. 2. To Be a Woman, Hilary Crutcher's documentary arguing the case for women's equality, made in 1950 but still, sadly, relevant. Co-mingling Women, made in 1982 by Elizabeth Barrett, which explores the history of women's role in the American coalfields, and their fight to gain acceptance. 12.35 Close.

5.40 1.00 pm Countdown. 1.30 Face the Press. 2.00 Mail a Maldivya. 2.15 Egypt. 2.45 Setbacks. 3.00 Snooker. 4.15 The Last Cathedral. 4.45 Dan Drea. 5.00 Eitem Dridgel. 5.15 Yugoslavia. 5.35 Film: The Happiest Days of Your Life. Classic comedy with Alastair Sim, Margaret Rutherford, Joyce Grenfell. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Ardal. 8.00 9.00 Treasure Hunt. 9.30 9.50 Byd ar Bedwar. 10.00 Wagner. Part 2. 1.00 Diwedd.

## Radio 1

6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 Gary Davies. 2.30 Steve Wright. 4.00 Bruno Brookes. 7.20 Janice Long. 10.00-12.00 midnight John Peel.

## Radio 2

4.00 am Colin Berry. 6.00 Ray Moore. 8.00 Ken Bruce. 10.30 Jimmy Young. 1.00 David Jacobs. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford. 3.30 Music all the Way. 4.00 David Hamilton. 6.00 John Dunn. 8.00 Alan Dell. Dance Band Days. Big Band Era. 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton. 10.00 Cinema Scrapbook. 1971. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 am Bill Kenwright. 3.00-4.00 Folk on 2.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News: Learning Concert. 8.00 News: This Week's Composers: Zelenka and Biber. Sonata: Saint-Polycar (Bengt Eklund Baroque Ensemble). Zelenka: Pro quos criminis (Peter Schreier, tenor; Capella Sagittaria). Biber: In Festo Trinitatis (Vienna Boys Choir/Concentus Musicus/Harmonia mundi). Zelenka: Overture in F (Cammerata Bern). Biber: Sonata for Violin and Cello (Baroque Soloists).

10.00 Chopin: Impromptu Op.29; Nocturne Op.27 No.1; Mazurkas Op.30 No.3, Op.7 No.4, Op.30 No.4. Berceuse Op.57; Scherzo Op.31. Nelly Ben-Or (piano).

10.35 Bohemian Concertos. Simon Rattle. Concerto in E-flat Major, Op.19, No.1 (Pierre Boulez). Reger: Ballad Suite Op.130.

11.00 Margaret Field (soprano). John York (piano). Faure: Chansons de Venise; Francis Rossini: A Woman Young and Old; Maurice Strakosky: Chant de l'Alme; Avril: Les Filles de Cadix.

11.55 BBC Welsh SO/Orchestra. Re-arranged: Overture L'Illusion in Alsace; Mozart: Piano Concerto No.1 (Pierre Boulez); Reger: Ballet Suite Op.130.

1.00 News: BBC Lunchtime Concert. Delia Quartet. Mozart: Quartet K550; Robert Simpson: Quartet No.7.

2.00 Music Weekly. 2.45 New Records. Songs: March. The Thunder (Barry Manilow). The Seasons (Beverly Sills). Karl Anton Rickenbacker. Mozart: Sonata in G (Ginger Liza). Arvo Part: A Love Song (piano). Brahms and Strauss: Songs of Ophelia (Sarah Walker, mezzo; Graham Johnson, piano); Elgar: Symphony No.2 (Palladian).

4.55 News: Mainly for Pleasure. Music for Organ (Gillian Weir). Valente: Lo Ballo del Tabor; Zipoli: Overturo in C; Frescobaldi: Toccata for the Eleonora; Pasquini: Pastorale; Scarlatti: Three Sonatas; Rossi: Toccata Septima.

7.00 Russian Piano Sonatas. Vladimir Ashkenazy's No.7. Jean Louis Stoumen (piano). Handel: L'Allegro, Il Penseroso ed Il Moderato. Patricia Kweila, Gillian Fisher, Brunwen Mills (soprano, violin, flute, harp). William Kendall (tenor), Stephen Varcoe (bar), Nicholas Sillito (treble). Raglan Baroque Singers and Players, cond. Nicholas Karanick.

8.35 Letter from Zimbabwe. By historian David Cante. 8.55 L'Allegro, Il Penseroso ed Il Moderato. Part 2. 10.15 The Art of the War. Talk on T.S. Eliot's The Dry Gallop. 11.00 Chillingham String Quartet. Stenhammar: Quartet Op.3 No.18; Hindley Rosenberg: Quartet No.4. 11.57 News.

## Radio 4

5.55 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Week. 6.25 Prayer for the Day. 6.35 Today's Programme. 6.45 News. 6.55 Week on 4. 7.43 Far Away and Long Ago (A Delight in Nature). 8.00 News: Start the Week with Richard Baker.

10.00 News: Money Box. Finance news by Rex Harley. 10.45 Daily Service. 11.00 News: Down Your Way visits Caerphilly. 11.45 Poetry Place. 12.00 News: You and Yours. 12.27 Anything Legal. Comedy series. 1.00 The World at One; News. 1.45 The Archers. 2.00 News: Woman's Hour. Failing on deaf ears - side effects of noise cured with a Woman's Hour. 2.45 News: A Woman's Hour. Failing on deaf ears - side effects of noise cured with a Woman's Hour. 3.00 News: A Woman's Hour. Failing on deaf ears - side effects of noise cured with a Woman's Hour. 3.45 News: A Woman's Hour. Failing on deaf ears - side effects of noise cured with a Woman's Hour. 4.30 Weigh in. Advice on healthy eating. 4.45 Story Time: Master of the Moon by Ruth Rendell (C).

5.00 PM News Magazine. 6.00 The Six O'Clock News. 6.30 The News Quiz. 7.00 News: The Archers. 7.20 News: A Woman's Hour. Failing on deaf ears - side effects of noise cured with a Woman's Hour. 7.45 Science Now. 8.15 The Monday Play: Winnie Holden's Angel by Tony Poole. 1984 - striking miners and an 11-year-old girl's vision. 9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. 10.15 A Book at Bedtime: Empire of the Winds by Michael Moorcock. 10.30 The World Tonight. 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Music at Night: Grieg, Debussy. Broadcast by Walter Gieseking. 12.00 News: Weather, Shipping.

VEP. 11.00-12.00 Schools. 1.25 pm Listening Corner. 2.00 Schools. 11.00-12.00 Sandy on 4.

Wales (4pm): 4.00 am As Radio 2. 5.10 Farming Week. 5.25 Daily News. 5.35 AM. 5.45 pm. 5.55 am. 6.00 am. 6.10 am. 6.20 am. 6.30 am. 6.40 am. 6.50 am. 7.00 am. 7.10 am. 7.20 am. 7.30 am. 7.40 am. 7.50 am. 8.00 am. 8.10 am. 8.20 am. 8.30 am. 8.40 am. 8.50 am. 9.00 am. 9.10 am. 9.20 am. 9.30 am. 9.40 am. 9.50 am. 10.00 am. 10.10 am. 10.20 am. 10.30 am. 10.40 am. 10.50 am. 11.00 am. 11.10 am. 11.20 am. 11.30 am. 11.40 am. 11.50 am. 12.00 am. 12.10 am. 12.20 am. 12.30 am. 12.40 am. 12.50 am. 1.00 am. 1.10 am. 1.20 am. 1.30 am. 1.40 am. 1.50 am. 2.00 am. 2.10 am. 2.20 am. 2.30 am. 2.40 am. 2.50 am. 3.00 am. 3.10 am. 3.20 am. 3.30 am. 3.40 am. 3.50 am. 4.00 am. 4.10 am. 4.20 am. 4.30 am. 4.40 am. 4.50 am. 5.00 am. 5.10 am. 5.20 am. 5.30 am. 5.40 am. 5.50 am. 6.00 am. 6.10 am. 6.20 am. 6.30 am. 6.40 am. 6.50 am. 7.00 am. 7.10 am. 7.20 am. 7.30 am. 7.40 am. 7.50 am. 8.00 am. 8.10 am. 8.20 am. 8.30 am. 8.40 am. 8.50 am. 9.00 am. 9.10 am. 9.20 am. 9.30 am. 9.40 am. 9.50 am. 10.00 am. 10.10 am. 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